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The State of the Region 1983

A Preview

Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition
Northeast-Midwest Senate Coalition
Northeast-Midwest Institute

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The Northeast-Midwest region of the United States -- encompassing the 18 older industrial states from Maine to Maryland in the East to Minnesota and Iowa in the West -- is in the throes of a long-term, fundamental, irreversible economic transformation. This change, exacerbated by the continuing recession, continues to take a heavy toll on the region's economy, especially in areas dominated by heavy manufacturing.

With the president scheduled to deliver his State of the Union address in just a few days, and to submit his fiscal 1984 budget request shortly thereafter, it is worth assessing the state of the Northeast-Midwest region in 1983. The region's fate will be affected significantly by the policy and budget decisions made in Washington, and its condition and needs should be major considerations in executive and congressional deliberations.

The 1980s in the Northeast and Midwest have been marked by high levels of unemployment, a decline in the region's relative share of the nation's population and wealth, problems in basic industries producing automobiles and steel and for their suppliers, and numerous major plant closings. Several hundred thousand workers have been laid off from jobs to which they may never return. The stress on the institutions of government has been severe.

The region's leaders have taken heart from the lower unemployment levels resulting from the economic transformation of New England, which in some areas has been virtually completed. This 50-year process has decreased New England's reliance on heavy industry, increased employment in the service sector and high technology, and stabilized the maritime sector.

The possibility of a rapid economic recovery, its likely shape, and the extent to which the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes states can or should duplicate the New England experience are matters of contention among regional leaders. Nevertheless, any analysis of the state of the region reveals the assets upon which recovery will be built -- extraordinary natural resources, a highly skilled work force, unmatched educational institutions, and an extensive public infrastructure that provides the foundation for economic development. The challenge is not to prevent the transformation that already is underway, but to utilize these assets to alleviate the pain these changes cause, to speed the transformation, and to assure that recovery is long lasting.

The federal government must be a partner in the proper utilization of these natural resources, in development of means to reshape the work force to prepare it for the jobs of the 1980s, and in finding ways to keep the region's educational institutions strong. To the extent that federal policy prevents the proper utilization of the region's best economic development tools, or treats the region inequitably, these impediments must be removed and policies changed.

Throughout the 18 states, policy makers have considerable motivation to act creatively and carefully to encourage an economic transformation. Nearly two-thirds of the workers unemployed for six months or longer live in the Northeast and Midwest. As of October 31, 1982, states in the region were $8.6 billion in debt to the federal unemployment insurance trust fund. The region's state governments have struggled to meet their constitutional requirements for a balanced budget, after facing a potential collective deficit in the billions of dollars.

The cutbacks in the auto and steel industries have been particularly devastating. Sharp increases in 1983 production are hoped for in the auto industry after 5.75 million units were produced in 1982 (a reduction of 8 percent from the low levels of 1981). The domestic steel industry in 1982 produced only 71.674 million tons, just 44.7 percent of capacity. It will be difficult for these industries and their suppliers to guarantee the same levels of employment as they did in years past. New production technology, foreign competition, and -- not least -- the energy price revolution have changed forever the formula for regional prosperity.

As result of slower population growth in the last decade, the region has lost considerable political representation. Eight states lost a total of 15 seats in the House of Representatives. These demographic changes also affect the distribution of federal funds in the many formulas that take population into account.

Key government officials and business leaders in the region have recognized the need to help create an improved business investment environment -- a change that James M. Howell, senior vice president of First National Bank of Boston and chairman of the Council for Northeast Economic Action, says could be the harbinger of a broader-based revitalization. Howell notes that states in the region increasingly are turning toward growth opportunities in product and services exports, tourist promotion, and local foreign investment.

As the following data is reviewed, it is well to remember that the Northeast and Midwest, with all of their problems, remain one of the world's greatest centers of industrial production, wealth, and population. As M. Brock Weir, chairman of Ohio's Ameritrust Corporation, points out, "Total employment in the region continues to grow, and increasing evidence shows that the region's underlying strengths -- its great corporations, skilled workers, universities, technologies -- eventually will lead to a new period of significant economic expansion."

Public and private leaders throughout the Northeast and Midwest have good cause for optimism about the outcome of the current transformation, and for concern that inequitable federal policies or poor planning could delay or preclude an economic recovery. A preliminary review of the economic trends of the past several years reveals the opportunities the region has and the challenges it faces.

POPULATION

The 1980 census documented two major population trends that clearly illustrate the significance of the nation's changing demographic picture: For the first time in history, an entire census region -- the Middle Atlantic, including New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania -- lost population, and for the first time in 150 years, the population of small towns and rural areas grew faster than that of urban areas. Between 1970 and 1980, the Northeast-Midwest region as a whole grew by only 2.2 percent, compared to 20.4 percent for the South and West.

Reapportionment following the 1980 census cost the Northeast nine seats in the House of Representatives and the Midwest six; South Dakota and Missouri were the only states outside the region to lose seats, dropping one each. Although exact dollar figures are difficult to tabulate, the use of population and growth rates in federal funding formulas will lead to fewer dollars going to states in the Northeast and Midwest. The Treasury Department projects that in fiscal 1983, 13 of 18 states in the region will receive lower allocations of general revenue sharing funds, which are based in part on total population and urban population.

INCOME

Between 1976 and 1981, the gap between the regions in both personal and disposable income narrowed. Average per capita disposable income in the Northeast-Midwest region, which historically has been higher than for the rest of the nation, increased by 58.4 percent in that period, compared to a 63.4 percent rise for the South and West. The New England states, with a 62.4 percent increase, outpaced the rest of the region. At the same time, the percentage of people with low incomes increased significantly in Northeastern and Midwestern states. The percentage of the population with income below 125 perent of the poverty level (a measure used in several federal formulas) stood at 14.4 percent in 1979, up from 13.3 percent in 1975 and almost identical to the figure for 1969. In the South, the portion of the population with low incomes continued to drop, standing at 22.3 percent in 1979 compared to 23 percent in 1975 and 29 percent in 1969. In the West the figure rose to 19 percent from 18.5 percent in 1975, but still was well below the 23.3 percent of 1969.

The levelling of regional income figures masks the fact that the cost of living varies significantly between regions. Northeastern and Midwestern citizens generally pay more for basic necessities such as housing and energy. The increase in the low-income portion of the population poses additional problems for states in the region, coming at a time when the federal government is reducing its support for programs like Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Medicaid, and food stamps.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The Northeast-Midwest region is going through a radical change in its employment base. Of the 3.1 million nonagricultural jobs added to that base between 1976 and 1981, 1.6 million were in the service sector, while the manufacturing sector -- still the bulwark of the regional economy -- actually lost 52,000 jobs. Employment in both auto and steel manufacturing shrank considerably, a trend accelerated in 1982, but chemical manufacturing employment increased slightly in the 1976-1981 period.

New England led the region, with an overall job gain of 15.2 percent -- higher than the national average. New England's manufacturing sector rebounded from earlier declines, growing by 159,000 jobs, or 11.7 percent, and its service sector employment grew by 27.3 percent. However, rapid growth in both sectors in the South and West accounted for the fact that New England's gains were below the national averages for both manufacturing and services.

Part of the strength of the work force in the Northeast and Midwest is its high level of training and education. In 1980 New England ranked highest in the nation in percentage of population with four years of high school (70.7) and four years of college (19.3). The region as a whole exceeded the national average for high school education -- 67.4 percent compared to 66.3 percent -- and matched the 16.3 percent rate for four years of college.

Though rising unemployment rates afflict the nation as a whole, job losses in the industrial Midwest have been especially severe. In October 1982, five of seven Midwestern states had unemployment rates above the national average of 10.4 percent, topped by Michigan at 14.9 percent. In some areas, unemployment was at Depression-era levels of 30 percent or more. New England states all were well below the national average, reflecting that region's resurgent economy. Of the Middle Atlantic states, only Pennsylvania, at 11.2 percent, exceeded the national figure.

Perhaps as significant as overall unemployment is the long-term rate, which in recent years has emerged as a major regional problem. In 1981, the Northeast and Midwest, with 45 percent of the nation's population, had over 58 percent of the long-term unemployed. Almost one-third of those out of work in the region had been jobless for more than 15 weeks.

The rise in service sector employment is an encouraging sign that the region's economy is diversifying. However, recent federal policy changes have had a negative impact on the employment outlook in the Northeast and Midwest. Cuts in long-term unemployment benefits, support for the poor, job training programs, and education assistance have taken a heavy toll on areas suffering high unemployment and undergoing wrenching economic changes. The policy of high interest rates pursued by the Federal Reserve Board to combat inflation has been more damaging to basic manufacturing industries like autos and steel, which depend on major consumer purchases for their prosperity, than to services, high technology, and light manufacturing.

BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT

The 1980s have been a period of almost continual recession for the manufacturing sector. Production levels for steel, autos, and other durable goods have declined consistently, severely affecting many areas in the Northeast and Midwest. An analysis by the Federal Reserve System of production in its 12 districts showed that of the six in the Northeast and Midwest, only two -- Boston and Minneapolis -- registered increases of more than 20 percent between 1976 and 1981. Of the six Southern and Western districts, production increased by over 20 percent in all but one, and three had increases of over 30 percent during the five-year period.

Investments in non-residential construction in the Northeast-Midwest region increased by 75.6 percent between 1976 and 1981, well below the national average of 124 percent. In the Midwest they rose by only 50.3 percent, while in New England the increase was a healthy 171.3 percent.

Business failures nationwide were 50 percent higher in 1982 than 1981, due mainly to high interest rates and the recession. Small business failures have an especially severe impact on the Northeast and Midwest, where such firms create the majority of new jobs. While regional breakdowns on business failures are not available, data on firm births and expansions show higher levels of business growth in the South and West.

Agriculture remains a vital part of the region's economy, especially in the Midwest. Between 1976 and 1981, however, that region's agriculture cash receipts grew by only 46.3 percent, compared to 49.6 percent in the South and 54.5 percent in the West.

Despite recent changes to promote rehabilitation of older structures, federal tax laws continue to favor new construction and discriminate against older urban areas. Federal aid for infrastructure improvements and repairs -- which are necessary to foster economic development -- is directed disproportionately to growing areas of the country. Farmers in the Northeast and Midwest do not benefit as much from the agriculture subsidy programs directed mainly at the South and West. The budgets for agricultural subsidies and water projects have been maintained or expanded even while human resource programs that help the older industrial states have been cut.

ENERGY

The Northeast-Midwest region produces less than one-third of the coal it uses, less than 3 percent of the gas and oil, and none of the uranium. Prices for natural gas and electricity are significantly higher in the Northeast and Midwest than the rest of the country, and combined with a colder climate have drained enormous financial resources out of the region's economy. In 1980, household energy bills in the region averaged $1,190, compared to only $775 for the South and West. Because of contractual provisions and gradual decontrol, prices for natural gas have increased rapidly in the past two years, placing extraordinary hardships on households and businesses in the Northeast and Midwest, which are heavily reliant on that energy source.

High prices speed the flow of wealth from consuming to producing areas and enrich the treasuries of those states with severance taxes pegged to the value of energy extracted from the ground. The dozen largest energy-producing states in the South and West may realize nearly $200 billion in severance tax revenues and royalties over this decade, allowing them to keep their own tax rates low, putting them at a distinct advantage in efforts to attract new business, and adding to the cost of energy for consuming states.

In addition, federal policies and subsidies continue to direct massive energy investments toward the South and West, while funding for energy conservation and development of alternative energy sources has been cut drastically. The only major new source of federal energy funding -- the Synthetic Fuels Corporation -- is looking almost exclusively at proposed projects in the South and West for financial assistance.

STATE FISCAL CONDITIONS

State and local governments in the Northeast-Midwest region and elsewhere are facing difficult fiscal times as a result of decreases in revenue, increases in social program costs, and reductions in federal assistance. A June 1982 survey by the National Governors' Association and the National Association of State Budget Officers found that the 18 states in the Northeast and Midwest anticipated a collective deficit of $639 million after fiscal 1983. Several states have since raised taxes and cut spending to meet constitutional requirements for a balanced budget, but the latest NGA-NASBO survey, in December 1982, found that three states still expected a fiscal 1983 deficit, and several others expected to end the year with no balance in their accounts.

Many states in the region now find themselves in a "catch-22" situation: economic revitalization will depend to a great extent on repair, maintenance, and improvement of the public infrastructure, which they cannot now afford. Much of the Northeast-Midwest region's highly developed infrastructure is in disrepair as a result of a dramatic cutback in capital spending by all levels of government. The plight of the region has been made even more difficult by the inequitable distribution of federal infrastructure assistance, especially for water needs. In fiscal 1982 the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation spent only $6 per capita in the Northeast-Midwest region, compared to $20 per capita in the South and West. Older industrial states also have borne the brunt of reductions in federal water program funding. After the Corps of Engineers fiscal 1982 construction budget of $1.645 billion was cut by 14 percent at the request of the president, allocations to the Northeast and Midwest dropped by almost 25 percent, compared to only 11.3 percent for the South and 14 percent for the West. In addition, reductions in federal aid for highways, bridges, pollution control, and mass transit have compounded the problems of the Northeast and Midwest, whose facilities generally are older and in greater need of repair or replacement. The recently enacted gasoline tax will provide some help to the region, but will not solve its major problems.

Federal aid formulas that use per capita income to compensate for uneven state fiscal conditions in formulas for distributing funds generally overestimate the tax capacity of states in the Northeast and Midwest. Such formulas, including those for Medicaid, AFDC, and General Revenue Sharing, do not account for differences in the cost of living and neglect the broad range of revenue sources other than income taxes available to states, such as severance taxes and royalties.

THE FEDERAL ROLE

Federal spending continues to promote growth in the South and West, even as states in the Northeast and Midwest experience economic difficulties and watch their public infrastructure deteriorate. Over the six-year period from fiscal 1975 through fiscal 1980, the 18 states of the Northeast and Midwest sent $201 billion more in taxes to Washington than they got back in federal spending. In 1980 alone the regional deficit was $36 billion. A good deal of this imbalance is due to the spending practices of the Defense

Department, which over the past three decades has sent an increasing portion of its budget to the South and West. In 1982, 80 percent of defense installations, 75 percent of personnel, and 60 percent of prime contracts went those regions.

The unresponsiveness of the Medicaid funding formula to variations in state tax capacity places a special burden on states in the Northeast and Midwest, which generally offer greater optional benefits and more flexible eligibility standards. From 1977 to 1981, state expenditures for Medicaid increased by almost 80 percent, to over $5.6 billion. Fifty-eight percent of this growth occurred in the Northeast and Midwest, despite the substantial decline in the region's fiscal strength.

Welfare trends over the past several years show that many states in the South and West have reduced their income security payments through increased reliance on food stamps, which are fully funded by the federal government. Eleven Northeastern and Midwestern states provide AFDC benefits that account for 70 percent or more of total benefits, and in none do AFDC payments amount to less than 60 percent of their benefits, while only three Southern states rely on food stamps for less than 60 percent of their benefits. Current federal rules in effect penalize states offering higher AFDC payments by lowering their food stamp benefits.

CONCLUSION

Federal policies and spending practices continue to discriminate against the older industrial states of the Northeast and Midwest, and impede the region's transition to a more diversified, revitalized economy. The decisions to be made over the next several months following the president's State of the Union address and submission of his fiscal 1984 budget proposal will determine whether the federal government encourages the region to build on its abundant strengths or constructs further obstacles to its economic recovery.

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION CHANGE: 1970-1980
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	1970	1980	Change, 1970-1980 Number	Percent
NEW ENGLAND				
Connecticut	3,032	3,108	76	2.5
Maine	994	1,125	131	13.1
Massachusetts	5,689	5,737	48	.8
New Hampshire	738	921	183	24.7
Rhode Island	950	947	-3	-.3
Vermont	445	511	66	14.9
Total	11,848	12,348	500	4.2
MID-ATLANTIC				
Delaware	548	595	47	8.6
Maryland	3,924	4,216	292	7.5
New Jersey	7,171	7,364	193	2.7
New York	18,241	17,557	-684	-3.7
Pennsylvania	11,801	11,867	66	.6
Total	41,685	41,600	-85	-.2
MIDWEST				
Illinois	11,110	11,418	308	2.8
Indiana	5,195	5,490	295	5.7
Iowa	2,825	2,913	88	3.1
Michigan	8,882	9,258	376	4.2
Minnesota	3,806	4,077	271	7.1
Ohio	10,657	10,797	140	1.3
Wisconsin	4,418	4,705	287	6.5
Total	46,893	48,660	1,767	3.8
SOUTH				
Alabama	3,444	3,890	446	13.0
Arkansas	1,923	2,286	363	18.9
District of Columbia	757	638	-119	-15.8
Florida	6,791	9,740	2,949	43.4
Georgia	4,588	5,464	876	19.1
Kentucky	3,221	3,661	440	13.7
Louisiana	3,645	4,204	559	15.3
Mississippi	2,217	2,521	304	13.7
North Carolina	5,084	5,874	790	15.5
Oklahoma	2,559	3,025	466	18.2
South Carolina	2,591	3,119	528	20.4
Tennessee	3,926	4,591	665	16.9
Texas	11,199	14,228	3,029	27.1
Virginia	4,651	5,346	695	14.9
West Virginia	1,744	1,950	206	11.8
Total	58,340	70,537	12,197	20.9

TABLE 1 (continued)

TOTAL POPULATION CHANGE: 1970-1980
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	1970	1980	Change, 1970-1980 Number	Percent
WEST				
Alaska	303	400	97	32.2
Arizona	1,775	2,718	943	53.1
California	19,971	23,669	3,698	18.5
Colorado	2,210	2,889	679	30.7
Hawaii	770	965	195	25.3
Idaho	713	944	231	32.4
Kansas	2,249	2,363	114	5.1
Missouri	4,678	4,917	239	5.1
Montana	694	787	93	13.4
Nebraska	1,485	1,570	85	5.7
Nevada	489	799	310	63.4
New Mexico	1,017	1,300	283	27.8
North Dakota	618	653	35	5.6
Oregon	2,092	2,633	541	25.8
South Dakota	666	690	24	3.6
Utah	1,059	1,461	402	38.0
Washington	3,413	4,130	717	21.0
Wyoming	332	471	139	41.8
Total	44,534	53,359	8,825	19.8
NORTHEAST	53,533	53,948	415	.8
MIDWEST	46,893	48,660	1,767	3.8
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	100,426	102,609	2,183	2.2
SOUTH	58,340	70,537	12,197	20.9
WEST	44,534	53,359	8,825	19.8
SOUTH AND WEST	102,874	123,896	21,022	20.4
U.S. TOTAL	203,300	226,505	23,205	11.4

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Preliminary Intercensal Estimates of the Population of the States, 1970-1979," Washington, D.C., undated; "1980 Population and Number of Representatives by State," Washington, D.C., December 1980.

TABLE 2

TOTAL POPULATION CHANGE: 1976-1981
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Number	Percent
NEW ENGLAND				
Connecticut	3,086	3,134	48	1.6
Maine	1,090	1133	43	3.9
Massachusetts	5,749	5,773	24	.4
New Hampshire	846	936	90	10.6
Rhode Island	950	953	3	.3
Vermont	485	516	31	6.4
Total	12,206	12,445	239	2.0
MID-ATLANTIC				
Delaware	593	598	5	.8
Maryland	4,172	4,263	91	2.2
New Jersey	7,344	7,404	60	.8
New York	17,975	17,602	-373	-2.1
Pennsylvania	11,887	11,871	-16	-.1
Total	41,971	41,738	-233	-.6
MIDWEST				
Illinois	11,360	11,462	102	.9
Indiana	5,372	5,468	96	1.8
Iowa	2,904	2,899	-5	-.2
Michigan	9,117	9,204	87	1.0
Minnesota	3,957	4,094	137	3.5
Ohio	10,753	10,781	28	.3
Wisconsin	4,585	4,742	157	3.4
Total	48,048	48,650	602	1.3
SOUTH				
Alabama	3,737	3,917	180	4.8
Arkansas	2,169	2,296	127	5.9
District of Columbia	696	631	-65	-9.3
Florida	8,695	10,183	1,486	17.1
Georgia	5,126	5,574	448	8.7
Kentucky	3,530	3,662	132	3.7
Louisiana	3,952	4,308	356	9.0
Mississippi	2,430	2,531	101	4.2
North Carolina	5,593	5,953	360	6.4
Oklahoma	2,823	3,100	277	9.8
South Carolina	2,941	3,167	226	7.7
Tennessee	4,329	4,612	283	6.5
Texas	12,903	14,766	1,863	14.4
Virginia	5,133	5,430	297	5.8
West Virginia	1,877	1,952	75	4.0
Total	65,934	72,082	6,148	9.3

TABLE 2 (continued)

TOTAL POPULATION CHANGE: 1976-1981
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Number	Percent
WEST				
Alaska	392	412	20	5.1
Arizona	2,348	2,794	446	19.0
California	21,935	24,196	2,261	10.3
Colorado	2,632	2,965	333	12.7
Hawaii	902	981	79	8.8
Idaho	857	959	102	11.9
Kansas	2,299	2,383	84	3.7
Missouri	4,824	4,941	117	2.4
Montana	759	793	34	4.5
Nebraska	1,549	1,577	28	1.8
Nevada	647	845	198	30.6
New Mexico	1,195	1,328	133	11.1
North Dakota	645	658	13	2.0
Oregon	2,372	2,651	279	11.8
South Dakota	687	686	-1	-.1
Utah	1,272	1,518	246	19.3
Washington	3,691	4,217	526	14.3
Wyoming	395	492	97	24.6
Total	49,401	54,396	4,995	10.1
NORTHEAST	54,177	54,183	6	.0
MIDWEST	48,048	48,650	602	1.3
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	102,225	102,833	608	.6
SOUTH	65,934	72,082	6,148	9.3
WEST	49,401	54,396	4,995	10.1
SOUTH AND WEST	115,335	126,478	11,143	9.7
U.S. TOTAL	217,560	229,311	11,751	5.4

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Preliminary Intercensal Estimates of the Population of the States, 1970-1979," Washington, D.C., undated; Provisional Estimates of the Population of the States: July 1, 1981, Series P-25, No. 911, Washington, D.C., April 1982.

TABLE 3

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION CHANGE: 1970-1980
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	Urban Population				Rural Population			
			Change, 1970-1980				Change, 1970-1980	
	1970	1980	Number	Percent	1970	1980	Number	Percent
NEW ENGLAND								
Connecticut	2,345	2,435	90	3.8	687	673	-14	-2.1
Maine	504	539	35	7.0	488	586	98	20.0
Massachusetts	4,810	4,839	29	.6	879	898	19	2.2
New Hampshire	416	493	77	18.5	322	428	106	32.8
Rhode Island	825	822	-3	-.3	122	125	3	2.2
Vermont	143	174	31	21.4	301	338	37	12.3
Total	9,043	9,302	259	2.9	2,799	3,047	248	8.9
MID-ATLANTIC								
Delaware	396	417	21	5.4	153	177	24	15.6
Maryland	3,004	3,376	372	12.4	918	841	-77	-8.4
New Jersey	6,373	6,510	137	2.1	795	855	60	7.5
New York	15,602	14,755	-847	-5.4	2,634	2,803	169	6.4
Pennsylvania	8,430	8,160	-270	-3.2	3,363	3,704	341	10.1
Total	33,805	33,218	-587	-1.7	7,863	8,381	518	6.6
MIDWEST								
Illinois	9,230	9,414	184	2.0	1,884	2,012	128	6.8
Indiana	3,372	3,696	324	9.6	1,822	1,794	-28	-1.5
Iowa	1,616	1,817	201	12.4	1,208	1,097	-111	-9.2
Michigan	6,554	6,555	1	.0	2,321	2,707	386	16.6
Minnesota	2,527	2,745	218	8.6	1,278	1,331	53	4.2
Ohio	8,026	8,243	217	2.7	2,626	2,555	-71	-2.7
Wisconsin	2,910	3,145	235	8.0	1,507	1,561	54	3.6
Total	34,235	35,614	1,379	1.1	12,646	3,058	412	3.3
SOUTH								
Alabama	2,012	2,401	389	19.3	1,432	1,493	61	4.3
Arkansas	961	1,176	215	22.4	962	1,110	148	15.4
District of Columbia	757	638	-119	-15.7	0	0	0	*
Florida	5,468	8,352	2,884	52.7	1,321	1,394	73	5.6
Georgia	2,768	3,165	397	14.3	1,822	2,298	476	26.1
Kentucky	1,684	1,870	186	11.1	1,535	1,791	256	16.6
Louisiana	2,406	2,820	414	17.2	1,235	1,386	151	12.2
Mississippi	987	1,224	237	24.0	1,230	1,296	66	5.4
North Carolina	2,285	2,872	587	25.7	2,797	3,010	213	7.6
Oklahoma	1,740	2,061	321	18.5	819	964	145	17.7
South Carolina	1,232	1,663	431	35.0	1,358	1,459	101	7.4
Tennessee	2,305	2,698	393	17.1	1,618	1,893	275	17.0
Texas	8,921	11,224	2,303	25.8	2,276	3,005	729	32.0
Virginia	2,935	3,539	604	20.6	1,714	1,808	94	5.5
West Virginia	679	729	50	7.4	1,065	1,220	155	14.6
Total	37,140	46,434	9,294	25.0	21,184	24,127	2,943	13.9

TABLE 3 (continued)

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION CHANGE: 1970-1980
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	Urban Population				Rural Population			
			Change, 1970-1980				Change, 1970-1980	
	1970	1980	Number	Percent	1970	1980	Number	Percent
WEST								
Alaska	146	256	110	75.1	155	146	-9	-5.7
Arizona	1,409	2,227	818	58.0	362	491	129	35.8
California	18,136	21,760	3,624	20.0	1,817	1,908	91	5.0
Colorado	1,733	2,337	604	34.8	474	553	79	16.7
Hawaii	639	837	198	31.0	130	127	-3	-2.0
Idaho	385	498	113	29.2	327	446	119	36.5
Kansas	1,485	1,592	107	7.2	762	772	10	1.3
Missouri	3,278	3,302	24	.7	1,399	1,614	215	15.4
Montana	371	417	46	12.5	324	369	45	14.0
Nebraska	913	991	78	8.5	571	579	8	1.4
Nevada	395	687	292	73.9	93	113	20	22.0
New Mexico	709	963	254	35.8	307	340	33	10.8
North Dakota	273	318	45	16.4	344	335	-9	-2.6
Oregon	1,403	1,820	417	29.7	689	813	124	18.0
South Dakota	297	321	24	8.0	369	370	1	.3
Utah	851	1,227	376	44.2	208	234	26	12.3
Washington	2,476	3,143	667	26.9	933	989	56	6.0
Wyoming	201	293	92	45.6	131	177	46	35.1
Total	35,100	42,987	7,887	22.5	9,395	10,379	9,894	10.5
NORTHEAST	42,848	42,519	-329	-.8	10,662	11,427	765	7.2
MIDWEST	34,235	35,614	1,379	4.0	12,646	13,058	412	3.3
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	77,083	78,134	1,051	1.4	23,308	24,485	1,177	13.9
SOUTH	37,140	46,434	9,294	25.0	21,184	24,127	2,943	10.5
WEST	35,100	42,987	7,887	22.5	9,395	10,379	984	12.8
SOUTH AND WEST	72,240	89,421	17,181	23.8	30,579	34,506	3,927	*
U.S. TOTAL	149,323	167,555	18,232	12.2	53,887	58,991	5,104	9.5

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Historical Statistics of the U.S.: Colonial Times to 1970, Vol. 1 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, September 1975); Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics, PHC 80-51-1 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, March 1982).

TABLE 4

PERSONAL INCOME: 1970, 1976, 1981
(in dollars per capita)

Region and State	1970	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Dollars	Change, 1976-1981 Percent
NEW ENGLAND					
Connecticut	4,913	7,446	12,816	5,370	72.1
Maine	3,303	5,349	8,535	3,186	59.6
Massachusetts	4,349	6,697	11,128	4,431	66.2
New Hampshire	3,781	5,942	9,994	4,052	68.2
Rhode Island	3,924	6,157	10,153	3,996	64.9
Vermont	3,530	5,365	8,723	3,358	62.6
Average	4,305	6,619	11,057	4,438	67.0
MID-ATLANTIC					
Delaware	4,505	6,994	11,095	4,101	58.6
Maryland	4,322	6,990	11,477	4,487	64.2
New Jersey	4,745	7,359	12,127	4,768	64.8
New York	4,692	6,997	11,466	4,469	63.9
Pennsylvania	3,928	6,384	10,370	3,986	62.4
Average	4,448	6,892	11,267	4,375	63.5
MIDWEST					
Illinois	4,515	7,300	11,576	4,276	58.6
Indiana	3,735	6,251	9,720	3,469	55.5
Iowa	3,792	6,308	10,474	4,166	66.0
Michigan	4,044	6,727	10,790	4,063	60.4
Minnesota	3,893	6,323	10,768	4,445	70.3
Ohio	3,971	6,407	10,313	3,906	61.0
Wisconsin	3,774	6,182	10,035	3,853	62.3
Average	4,052	6,627	10,655	4,028	60.8
SOUTH					
Alabama	2,903	5,080	8,219	3,139	61.8
Arkansas	2,773	4,890	8,044	3,154	64.5
District of Columbia	4,775	7,929	13,539	5,610	70.8
Florida	3,779	5,964	10,165	4,201	70.4
Georgia	3,323	5,457	8,934	3,477	63.7
Kentucky	3,096	5,264	8,420	3,156	60.0
Louisiana	3,041	5,370	9,518	4,148	77.2
Mississippi	2,556	4,455	7,408	2,953	66.3
North Carolina	3,220	5,353	8,649	3,296	61.6
Oklahoma	3,337	5,685	10,247	4,562	80.2
South Carolina	2,975	4,999	8,039	3,040	60.8
Tennessee	3,097	5,238	8,447	3,209	61.3
Texas	3,536	6,074	10,729	4,655	76.6
Virginia	3,712	6,254	10,349	4,095	65.5
West Virginia	3,043	5,353	8,377	3,024	56.5
Average	3,317	5,603	9,458	3,855	68.8

TABLE 4 (continued)

PERSONAL INCOME: 1970, 1976, 1981
(in dollars per capita)

Region and State	1970	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Dollars	Change, 1976-1981 Percent
WEST					
Alaska	4,726	10,750	13,763	3,013	28.0
Arizona	3,688	5,723	9,754	4,031	70.4
California	4,510	7,178	11,923	4,745	66.1
Colorado	3,887	6,500	11,215	4,715	72.5
Hawaii	4,674	7,020	11,036	4,016	57.2
Idaho	3,315	5,673	8,937	3,264	57.5
Kansas	3,777	6,568	10,813	4,245	64.6
Missouri	3,706	5,940	9,651	3,711	62.5
Montana	3,428	5,769	9,410	3,641	63.1
Nebraska	3,748	6,215	10,366	4,151	66.8
Nevada	4,691	7,028	11,576	4,548	64.7
New Mexico	3,072	5,282	8,529	3,247	61.5
North Dakota	3,216	5,929	10,213	4,284	72.3
Oregon	3,711	6,386	10,008	3,622	56.7
South Dakota	3,140	5,084	8,833	3,749	73.7
Utah	3,220	5,306	8,313	3,007	56.7
Washington	4,046	6,841	11,277	4,436	64.8
Wyoming	3,686	6,785	11,665	4,880	71.9
Average	4,089	6,663	10,987	4,324	64.9
NORTHEAST	4,416	6,830	11,219	4,389	64.3
MIDWEST	4,052	6,627	10,655	4,028	60.8
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	4,246	6,734	10,952	4,218	62.6
SOUTH	3,317	5,603	9,458	3,855	68.8
WEST	4,089	6,663	10,987	4,324	64.9
SOUTH AND WEST	3,651	6,057	10,116	4,059	67.0
U.S. TOTAL	3,945	6,374	10,491	4,117	64.6

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, Vol. 61, No. 7, and Vol. 62, No. 8 (Washington, D.C., July 1981 and August 1982).

TABLE 5

DISPOSABLE INCOME: 1970, 1976, 1981
(in dollars per capita)

Region and State	1970	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Dollars	Change, 1976-1981 Percent
NEW ENGLAND					
Connecticut	4,148	6,391	10,720	4,329	67.7
Maine	2,866	4,724	7,375	2,651	56.1
Massachusetts	3,609	5,726	9,211	3,485	60.9
New Hampshire	3,203	5,197	8,560	3,363	64.7
Rhode Island	3,558	5,322	8,565	3,243	60.9
Vermont	2,911	4,677	7,400	2,723	58.2
Total	3,629	5,695	9,250	3,555	62.4
MID-ATLANTIC					
Delaware	3,632	5,706	8,908	3,202	56.1
Maryland	3,513	5,815	9,380	3,565	61.3
New Jersey	4,052	6,405	10,174	3,769	58.8
New York	3,834	5,915	9,456	3,541	59.9
Pennsylvania	3,337	5,495	8,741	3,246	59.1
Total	3,698	5,873	9,364	3,491	59.4
MIDWEST					
Illinois	3,761	6,232	9,682	3,450	55.4
Indiana	3,175	5,353	8,151	2,798	52.3
Iowa	3,156	5,357	8,773	3,416	63.8
Michigan	3,425	5,699	9,028	3,329	58.4
Minnesota	3,268	5,322	8,192	2,870	53.9
Ohio	3,400	5,507	8,641	3,134	56.9
Wisconsin	3,130	5,241	8,275	3,034	57.9
Total	3,414	5,648	8,839	3,191	56.5
SOUTH					
Alabama	2,525	4,388	6,887	2,499	57.0
Arkansas	2,459	4,270	6,951	2,681	62.8
District of Columbia	3,859	6,665	11,051	4,386	65.8
Florida	3,190	5,160	8,668	3,508	68.0
Georgia	2,834	4,713	7,492	2,779	59.0
Kentucky	2,656	4,573	7,147	2,574	56.3
Louisiana	2,672	4,667	8,116	3,449	73.9
Mississippi	2,241	3,891	6,323	2,432	62.5
North Carolina	2,771	4,649	7,317	2,668	57.4
Oklahoma	2,909	4,942	8,641	3,699	74.8
South Carolina	2,584	4,352	6,796	2,444	56.2
Tennessee	2,685	4,596	7,248	2,652	57.7
Texas	3,049	5,264	9,088	3,824	72.6
Virginia	3,117	5,334	8,646	3,312	62.1
West Virginia	2,632	4,629	7,082	2,453	53.0
Total	2,850	4,853	8,009	3,156	65.0

TABLE 5 (continued)

DISPOSABLE INCOME: 1970, 1976, 1981
(in dollars per capita)

Region and State	1970	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Dollars	Change, 1976-1981 Percent
WEST					
Alaska	3,888	8,705	11,321	2,616	30.1
Arizona	3,084	4,995	8,373	3,378	67.6
California	3,799	6,136	10,010	3,874	63.1
Colorado	3,281	5,548	9,395	3,847	69.3
Hawaii	3,826	5,975	9,333	3,358	56.2
Idaho	2,847	4,925	7,679	2,754	55.9
Kansas	3,224	5,679	9,071	3,392	59.7
Missouri	3,135	5,114	8,156	3,042	59.5
Montana	2,944	4,976	8,039	3,063	61.6
Nebraska	3,168	5,393	8,856	3,463	64.2
Nevada	3,883	5,977	9,715	3,738	62.5
New Mexico	2,624	4,629	7,337	2,708	58.5
North Dakota	2,715	5,182	5,691	509	9.8
Oregon	3,116	5,379	8,258	2,879	53.5
South Dakota	2,799	4,534	7,804	3,270	72.1
Utah	2,722	4,567	7,078	2,511	55.0
Washington	3,487	5,940	9,576	3,636	61.2
Wyoming	3,109	5,794	9,725	3,931	67.8
Total	3,455	5,717	9,224	3,509	61.3
NORTHEAST	3,683	5,833	9,338	3,505	60.1
MIDWEST	3,414	5,648	8,839	3,191	56.5
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	3,557	5,745	9,102	3,357	58.4
SOUTH	2,850	4,853	8,009	3,156	65.0
WEST	3,455	5,717	9,224	3,507	61.3
SOUTH AND WEST	3,112	5,223	8,532	3,309	63.4
U.S. TOTAL	3,332	5,468	8,787	3,319	60.7

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, Vol. 60, No. 8, and Vol. 62, No. 8 (Washington, D.C., August 1980 and August 1982).

TABLE 6

PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH INCOME
BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY: 1969, 1975, 1979

Region and State	1969	1975	1979
NEW ENGLAND			
Connecticut	9.9	10.1	11.0
Maine	20.5	18.8	19.3
Massachusetts	12.3	11.8	13.8
New Hampshire	13.7	11.9	12.5
Rhode Island	15.0	12.3	14.5
Vermont	17.7	19.7	17.7
Average	14.8	14.1	14.8
MID-ATLANTIC			
Delaware	15.1	12.3	16.0
Maryland	14.0	10.7	13.2
New Jersey	11.5	11.3	12.9
New York	15.4	15.2	18.0
Pennsylvania	15.1	14.8	14.6
Average	14.2	12.9	14.9
MIDWEST			
Illinois	13.9	13.9	14.4
Indiana	13.9	12.0	13.6
Iowa	16.7	12.0	14.1
Michigan	12.9	13.3	14.2
Minnesota	15.2	13.4	13.3
Ohio	13.8	13.7	14.0
Wisconsin	13.9	11.6	12.7
Average	14.3	12.8	13.8
SOUTH			
Alabama	32.5	24.3	25.2
Arkansas	36.0	26.7	26.1
District of Columbia	22.5	17.8	23.0
Florida	22.4	20.2	18.6
Georgia	27.2	24.3	22.3
Kentucky	29.6	24.1	23.5
Louisiana	33.2	26.9	24.0
Mississippi	43.1	33.9	31.3
North Carolina	27.0	22.0	20.6
Oklahoma	25.6	20.0	18.9
South Carolina	31.1	23.5	22.6
Tennessee	28.8	23.3	22.2
Texas	25.3	21.0	19.7
Virginia	21.1	15.0	16.4
West Virginia	29.3	22.0	20.6
Average	29.0	23.0	22.3

TABLE 6 (continued)

PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH INCOME
BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY: 1969, 1975, 1979

Region and State	1969	1975	1979
WEST			
Alaska	17.0	9.7	14.4
Arizona	20.9	19.1	18.2
California	15.5	15.6	16.0
Colorado	17.1	12.9	14.1
Hawaii	13.8	12.0	14.4
Idaho	19.5	15.2	18.2
Kansas	18.2	12.0	14.4
Missouri	20.3	17.1	17.0
Montana	19.6	16.2	17.5
Nebraska	18.7	14.3	15.1
Nevada	13.2	13.2	12.5
New Mexico	30.2	25.2	24.0
North Dakota	22.4	15.3	17.9
Oregon	15.9	13.0	14.9
South Dakota	26.0	18.7	23.0
Utah	16.3	12.6	14.8
Washington	14.1	12.1	13.7
Wyoming	16.9	12.5	11.4
Average	18.6	14.8	16.2
NORTHEAST	14.6	13.5	14.9
MIDWEST	14.3	12.8	13.8
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	14.5	13.3	14.4
SOUTH	29.0	23.0	22.3
WEST	18.6	14.8	16.2
SOUTH AND WEST	23.3	18.5	19.0
U.S. TOTAL	20.2	16.7	17.4

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census, Part 1, U.S. Summary (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1972), Table 182; Demographic, Social, and Economic Profiles of the States, Series P-20, No. 334, Washington, D.C., Spring 1976; 1980 Census, PHC 80-3 Reports (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1983), Table 4.

TABLE 7

LABOR FORCE: 1970, 1976, 1981
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	1970	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Number	Change, 1976-1981 Percent
NEW ENGLAND					
Connecticut	1,296	1,475	1,589	114	7.7
Maine	406	472	509	37	7.8
Massachusetts	2,398	2,762	2,961	199	7.2
New Hampshire	303	387	480	93	24.0
Rhode Island	391	430	478	48	11.2
Vermont	177	216	260	44	20.4
Total	4,971	5,742	6,277	535	9.3
MID-ATLANTIC					
Delaware	221	259	288	29	11.2
Maryland	1,575	1,900	2,164	264	13.9
New Jersey	3,024	3,307	3,578	271	8.2
New York	8,011	7,735	8,016	281	3.6
Pennsylvania	4,846	5,120	5,476	356	7.0
Total	17,677	18,321	19,522	1,201	6.6
MIDWEST					
Illinois	4,642	5,076	5,577	501	9.9
Indiana	2,117	2,427	2,617	190	7.8
Iowa	1,162	1,335	1,418	83	6.2
Michigan	3,416	3,997	4,301	304	7.6
Minnesota	1,508	1,865	2,143	278	14.9
Ohio	4,394	4,730	5,085	355	7.5
Wisconsin	1,785	2,175	2,371	196	9.0
Total	19,024	21,605	23,512	1,907	8.8
SOUTH					
Alabama	1,392	1,480	1,665	185	12.5
Arkansas	756	869	1,029	160	18.4
District of Columbia	399	333	312	-21	-6.3
Florida	2,632	3,476	4,513	1,037	29.8
Georgia	1,890	2,206	2,596	390	17.8
Kentucky	1,200	1,448	1,662	214	14.8
Louisiana	1,355	1,485	1,857	372	25.1
Mississippi	915	943	1,052	109	11.6
North Carolina	2,112	2,556	2,916	360	14.1
Oklahoma	998	1,159	1,442	283	24.4
South Carolina	1,086	1,256	1,417	161	12.8
Tennessee	1,594	1,826	2,110	284	15.6
Texas	4,475	5,535	7,075	1,540	27.8
Virginia	1,900	2,306	2,600	294	12.8
West Virginia	661	679	786	107	15.8
Total	23,365	27,557	33,032	5,475	19.9

TABLE 7 (continued)

LABOR FORCE: 1970, 1976, 1981
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	1970	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Number	Percent
WEST					
Alaska	112	157	192	35	22.3
Arizona	727	947	1,265	318	33.6
California	8,784	9,708	11,781	2,073	21.4
Colorado	911	1,217	1,529	312	25.6
Hawaii	327	400	449	49	12.3
Idaho	309	366	428	62	16.9
Kansas	959	1,086	1,188	102	9.4
Missouri	1,810	2,126	2,317	191	9.0
Montana	301	331	382	51	15.4
Nebraska	635	719	773	54	7.5
Nevada	214	305	463	158	51.8
New Mexico	425	466	575	109	23.4
North Dakota	261	279	309	30	10.8
Oregon	810	1,070	1,330	260	24.3
South Dakota	292	311	333	22	7.1
Utah	448	513	646	133	25.9
Washington	1,339	1,587	1987	400	25.2
Wyoming	156	179	250	71	39.7
Total	18,820	21,767	26,197	4,430	20.4
NORTHEAST	22,648	24,063	25,799	1,736	7.2
MIDWEST	19,024	21,605	23,512	1,907	8.8
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	41,672	45,668	49,311	3,643	8.0
SOUTH	23,365	27,557	33,032	5,475	19.9
WEST	18,820	21,767	26,197	4,430	20.4
SOUTH AND WEST	42,185	49,324	59,229	9,905	20.1
U.S. TOTAL	83,857	94,992	108,540	13,548	14.3

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Manpower Report of the President, 1972 (Washington, D.C., 1973); U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Unemployment in States and Local Areas," Washington, D.C., July 1982 and September 1982.

TABLE 8

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT: 1970, 1976, 1981
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	1970	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Number	Change, 1976-1981 Percent
NEW ENGLAND					
Connecticut	1,198	1,240	1,437	197	15.2
Maine	332	375	417	42	11.1
Massachusetts	2,262	2,314	2,654	340	14.7
New Hampshire	259	313	394	81	25.8
Rhode Island	344	367	401	34	9.2
Vermont	148	168	202	34	20.2
Total	4,542	4,778	5,505	727	15.2
MID-ATLANTIC					
Delaware	217	237	259	22	9.3
Maryland	1,349	1,498	1,710	212	14.1
New Jersey	2,606	2,756	3,086	330	12.0
New York	7,156	6,783	7,281	498	7.3
Pennsylvania	4,352	4,513	4,724	211	4.7
Total	15,680	15,787	17,060	1,273	8.1
MIDWEST					
Illinois	4,346	4,541	4,753	211	4.7
Indiana	1,849	2,024	2,115	91	4.5
Iowa	877	1,037	1,090	53	5.1
Michigan	3,005	3,264	3,378	113	3.5
Minnesota	1,315	1,521	1,763	242	15.9
Ohio	3,881	4,095	4,323	229	5.6
Wisconsin	1,530	1,726	1,920	194	11.2
Total	16,803	18,207	19,341	1,133	6.2
SOUTH					
Alabama	1,011	1,207	1,350	143	11.8
Arkansas	536	660	740	80	12.2
District of Columbia	567	571	612	41	7.2
Florida	2,151	2,784	3,722	937	33.7
Georgia	1,558	1,836	2,183	347	18.9
Kentucky	910	1,112	1,193	82	7.3
Louisiana	1,034	1,314	1,628	313	23.8
Mississippi	584	728	821	93	12.8
North Carolina	1,783	2,087	2,386	300	14.4
Oklahoma	763	931	1,193	262	28.1
South Carolina	842	1,038	1,197	158	15.3
Tennessee	1,328	1,575	1,746	170	10.8
Texas	3,625	4,684	6,144	1,460	31.2
Virginia	1,519	1,848	2,160	312	16.9
West Virginia	517	596	624	28	4.6
Total	18,725	22,971	27,698	4,727	20.6

TABLE 8 (continued)

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT: 1970, 1976, 1981
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	1970	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Number	Change, 1976-1981 Percent
WEST					
Alaska	93	172	177	6	3.3
Arizona	547	759	1,039	281	37.0
California	6,946	8,153	10,040	1,887	23.1
Colorado	750	1,003	1,280	277	27.6
Hawaii	294	349	405	55	15.9
Idaho	208	291	326	35	12.1
Kansas	679	835	949	114	13.7
Missouri	1,668	1,798	1,971	173	9.6
Montana	199	251	285	34	13.6
Nebraska	484	572	625	53	9.2
Nevada	203	280	414	134	48.0
New Mexico	293	390	475	85	21.9
North Dakota	164	215	249	34	15.6
Oregon	711	879	1,019	141	16.0
South Dakota	175	219	237	18	8.3
Utah	357	463	558	95	20.5
Washington	1,079	1,283	1,598	315	24.6
Wyoming	108	157	217	60	38.4
Total	14,959	18,067	21,865	3,798	21.0
NORTHEAST	20,222	20,565	22,565	2,000	9.7
MIDWEST	16,803	18,207	19,341	1,133	6.2
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	37,025	38,772	41,905	3,133	8.1
SOUTH	18,725	22,971	27,698	4,727	20.6
WEST	14,959	18,067	21,865	3,798	21.0
SOUTH AND WEST	33,684	41,038	49,563	8,525	20.8
U.S. TOTAL	70,708	79,810	91,469	11,659	14.6

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Systems and Standards, Labstat Series Report #620 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, February 1981); U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Employment Structure and Trends, Division of Monthly Industry Employment Statistics, Industry Employment Hours and Earnings -- State and Area (Washington, D.C., May 1982), pp. 106-117.

TABLE 9

MANUFACTURING SECTOR EMPLOYMENT: 1970, 1976, 1981
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	1970	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Number	Percent
NEW ENGLAND					
Connecticut	444	397	437	40	10.1
Maine	110	103	113	10	10.0
Massachusetts	651	594	667	73	12.3
New Hampshire	92	95	116	22	23.2
Rhode Island	121	123	126	3	2.8
Vermont	41	41	51	10	23.9
Total	1,458	1,352	1,510	159	11.7
MID-ATLANTIC					
Delaware	71	68	71	3	4.0
Maryland	271	232	231	-1	-.6
New Jersey	862	757	771	14	1.9
New York	1,761	1,439	1,432	-7	-.5
Pennsylvania	1,523	1,335	1,300	-35	-2.7
Total	4,488	3,832	3,805	-27	-.7
MIDWEST					
Illinois	1,342	1,215	1,135	-80	-6.6
Indiana	710	685	657	-28	-4.1
Iowa	216	234	236	2	.8
Michigan	1,073	1,057	978	-79	-7.5
Minnesota	319	322	362	41	12.7
Ohio	1,407	1,295	1,233	-63	-4.8
Wisconsin	501	519	543	24	4.6
Total	5,568	5,327	5,143	-184	-3.5
SOUTH					
Alabama	324	340	362	22	6.5
Arkansas	168	195	210	15	7.8
District of Columbia	19	15	15	-1	-3.9
Florida	322	354	467	113	31.8
Georgia	466	476	520	44	9.2
Kentucky	252	273	272	-1	-.4
Louisiana	175	195	220	25	12.6
Mississippi	182	219	221	2	1.1
North Carolina	717	756	817	61	8.1
Oklahoma	134	156	199	43	27.4
South Carolina	340	371	388	17	4.6
Tennessee	465	486	507	21	4.2
Texas	741	862	1107	245	28.4
Virginia	365	388	412	24	6.2
West Virginia	127	124	111	-13	-10.5
Total	4,795	5,213	5,829	616	11.8

TABLE 9

MANUFACTURING SECTOR EMPLOYMENT: 1970, 1976, 1981
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	1970	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Number	Percent
WEST					
Alaska	9	10	12	2	16.5
Arizona	91	106	160	54	51.1
California	1,558	1,651	2,019	368	22.3
Colorado	118	145	184	40	27.6
Hawaii	26	23	23	-	-.9
Idaho	40	52	52		.6
Kansas	135	167	188	21	12.8
Missouri	446	425	427	2	.6
Montana	24	24	24	-	-.8
Nebraska	85	88	95	7	8.1
Nevada	8	13	20	7	56.9
New Mexico	21	30	34	4	12.5
North Dakota	10	16	15	-1	-5.6
Oregon	172	194	203	10	5.0
South Dakota	16	22	26	4	16.2
Utah	55	71	90	19	26.6
Washington	239	247	302	54	22.0
Wyoming	7	8	10	2	20.2
Total	3,060	3,292	3,884	593	18.0
NORTHEAST	5,946	5,183	5,315	132	2.5
MIDWEST	5,568	5,327	5,143	-184	-3.5
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	11,514	10,510	10,458	-52	-.5
SOUTH	4,795	5,213	5,829	616	11.8
WEST	3,060	3,292	3,884	593	18.0
SOUTH AND WEST	7,855	8,504	9,713	1209	14.2
U. S. TOTAL	19,369	19,015	20,171	1157	6.1

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Manpower Report of the President, 1972 (Washington, D.C., 1973); U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, States and Areas, 1939-78, Bulletin 1370-13, Washington, D.C., November 1979; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, States and Areas; Data for 1977-81, Bulletin 1370-16, Washington, D.C., September 1982.

TABLE 10

SERVICE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT: 1970, 1976, 1981
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	1970	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Number	Change, 1976-1981 Percent
NEW ENGLAND					
Connecticut	185	230	290	59	25.8
Maine	43	64	80	16	25.7
Massachusetts	467	516	664	147	28.6
New Hampshire	45	59	77	18	29.8
Rhode Island	55	69	88	19	27.9
Vermont	28	38	45	6	16.5
Total	822	977	1,243	266	27.3
MID-ATLANTIC					
Delaware	31	38	49	11	27.4
Maryland	237	287	377	89	31.1
New Jersey	412	488	635	147	30.2
New York	1,358	1,463	1,784	322	22.0
Pennsylvania	685	840	1,006	167	19.8
Total	2,722	3,116	3,851	735	23.6
MIDWEST					
Illinois	681	834	957	123	14.7
Indiana	220	285	341	56	19.6
Iowa	147	182	209	28	15.1
Michigan	422	541	655	114	21.1
Minnesota	213	292	382	90	31.0
Ohio	573	703	856	153	21.8
Wisconsin	231	302	376	73	24.3
Total	2,486	3,139	3,777	637	20.3
SOUTH					
Alabama	132	172	211	39	23.0
Arkansas	73	93	117	23	25.1
District of Columbia	136	147	187	40	27.3
Florida	400	609	863	255	41.9
Georgia	190	273	359	86	31.6
Kentucky	136	177	215	37	21.0
Louisiana	157	223	288	65	29.4
Mississippi	68	102	121	19	18.7
North Carolina	210	284	352	68	24.0
Oklahoma	116	151	202	51	33.5
South Carolina	90	131	168	38	28.8
Tennessee	185	241	307	66	27.6
Texas	586	800	1,085	285	35.7
Virginia	220	313	416	103	32.9
West Virginia	67	84	101	17	20.3
Total	2,766	3,797	4,991	1,194	31.4

TABLE 10 (continued)

SERVICE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT: 1970, 1976, 1981
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	1970	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Number	Percent
WEST					
Alaska	12	29	31	2	8.7
Arizona	92	144	216	72	49.6
California	1,266	1,647	2,261	614	37.3
Colorado	130	197	266	69	35.3
Hawaii	57	85	101	16	19.2
Idaho	32	49	60	11	23.0
Kansas	103	142	174	32	22.4
Missouri	260	327	405	78	23.9
Montana	34	48	57	9	18.6
Nebraska	83	101	121	20	19.4
Nevada	81	116	175	59	50.9
New Mexico	54	73	94	21	28.6
North Dakota	29	41	52	11	26.0
Oregon	113	151	192	41	27.2
South Dakota	33	45	52	7	15.2
Utah	58	77	104	26	34.1
Washington	170	231	317	86	37.0
Wyoming	16	23	32	9	37.2
Total	2,622	3,526	4,709	1,183	33.5
NORTHEAST	3,545	4,093	5,094	1,002	24.5
MIDWEST	2,486	3,139	3,777	637	20.3
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	6,031	7,232	8,871	1,639	22.7
SOUTH	2,766	3,797	4,991	1,194	31.4
WEST	2,622	3,526	4,709	1,183	33.5
SOUTH AND WEST	5,388	7,324	9,700	2,376	32.4
U.S. TOTAL	11,419	14,555	18,571	4,015	27.6

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labstat Report, Washington, D.C., 1982; Employment and Earnings, Vol. 28, No. 5, Washington D.C., May 1982, pp. 106-117.

TABLE 11

CHEMICAL, STEEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT: 1976, 1981
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	Chemical		Steel		Motor Vehicle	
	1976	1981	1976	1981	1976	1981
NEW ENGLAND						
Connecticut	15.1	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	18.4	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	2.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	36.3	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MID-ATLANTIC						
Delaware	30.3	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	14.0	14.6	21.4	19.9	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	122.4	129.0	3.1	4.4	13.3	11.6
New York	74.2	71.4	21.9	18.0	36.1	33.1
Pennsylvania	56.7	60.0	152.1	137.1	22.4	27.6
Total	297.6	306.6	198.5	179.4	71.8	72.3
MIDWEST						
Illinois	64.2	59.7	46.8	39.7	24.6	20.5
Indiana	26.4	29.7	66.7	66.3	61.2	0.0
Iowa	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan	45.5	43.0	28.6	23.6	357.6	324.2
Minnesota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	64.4	68.0	86.5	72.4	107.1	90.4
Wisconsin	9.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
Total	216.9	217.8	228.6	202.0	550.5	460.1
SOUTH						
Alabama	14.4	14.7	18.0	13.4	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	6.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
District of Columbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	24.5	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	15.6	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	15.5	15.3	8.0	8.1	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	28.9	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	6.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	36.4	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	30.7	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	56.4	58.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Texas	71.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	33.7	33.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	25.1	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	365.9	392.1	26.0	21.5	0.0	0.0

TABLE 11 (Continued)

CHEMICAL, STEEL, AND MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT: 1976, 1981
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	Chemical 1976	Chemical 1981	Steel 1976	Steel 1981	Motor Vehicle 1976	Motor Vehicle 1981
WEST						
Alaska	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	57.8	67.0	20.9	16.4	39.6	35.9
Colorado	5.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	2.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	7.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri	27.3	28.3	0.0	0.0	32.2	21.0
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	2.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	.9	.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Washington	6.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	111.1	128.2	20.9	16.4	71.8	56.9
NORTHEAST	333.9	347.7	198.5	179.4	71.8	72.3
MIDWEST	216.9	217.8	228.6	202.0	550.5	460.1
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	550.8	565.5	427.1	381.4	622.3	532.4
SOUTH	365.9	392.1	26.0	21.5	0.0	0.0
WEST	111.1	128.2	20.9	16.4	71.8	56.9
SOUTH AND WEST	477.0	520.3	46.9	37.9	71.8	56.9
U.S. TOTAL	1,027.8	1,085.8	474.0	419.3	694.1	589.3

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labstat Report, Washington, D.C., 1982.

TABLE 12
UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: 1970, 1976, 1981
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	1970 Unemployment	1970 Rate	1976 Unemployment	1976 Rate	1981 Unemployment	1981 Rate	Change, 1976-1981 Number
NEW ENGLAND							
Connecticut	76	5.9	139	9.4	98	6.2	-41
Maine	23	5.7	42	8.9	37	7.3	-5
Massachusetts	138	5.8	263	9.5	188	6.3	-75
New Hampshire	10	3.3	25	6.5	24	5.0	-1
Rhode Island	21	5.4	35	8.1	36	7.5	1
Vermont	8	4.5	19	8.8	15	5.8	-4
Total	276	5.6	523	9.1	398	6.3	-125
MID-ATLANTIC							
Delaware	10	4.5	23	8.9	23	8.0	0
Maryland	59	3.7	128	6.7	15[illegible]	7.3	29
New Jersey	170	5.6	345	10.4	26[illegible]	7.3	-8[illegible]
New York	370	4.6	794	10.3	612	7.6	-182
Pennsylvania	201	4.1	406	7.9	458	8.4	52
Total	810	4.6	1696	9.3	1,512	7.7	-184
MIDWEST							
Illinois	200	4.3	332	6.5	474	8.5	142
Indiana	104	4.9	148	6.1	263	10.0	115
Iowa	44	3.8	53	4.0	98	6.9	45
Michigan	254	7.4	374	9.4	528	12.3	154
Minnesota	69	4.6	110	5.9	118	5.5	8
Ohio	190	4.3	369	7.8	490	9.6	121
Wisconsin	89	5.0	122	5.6	185	7.8	63
Total	950	5.0	1,508	9.3	2,156	9.2	648
SOUTH							
Alabama	62	4.5	100	6.8	178	10.7	78
Arkansas	38	5.0	62	7.1	94	9.1	32
District of Columbia	34	8.5	30	9.0	28	9.0	-2
Florida	94	3.6	314	9.0	308	6.8	-6
Georgia	71	3.8	179	8.1	165	6.4	-14
Kentucky	62	5.2	81	5.6	140	8.4	59
Louisiana	85	6.3	101	6.8	156	8.4	55
Mississippi	40	4.4	62	6.6	88	8.4	26
North Carolina	85	4.0	159	6.2	188	6.4	29
Oklahoma	45	4.5	65	5.6	52	3.6	-13
South Carolina	54	5.0	87	6.9	119	8.4	32
Tennessee	76	4.8	110	6.0	192	9.1	82
Texas	168	3.8	318	5.7	373	5.3	55
Virginia	58	3.1	136	5.9	158	6.1	22
West Virginia	40	6.1	51	7.5	84	10.7	33
Total	1,012	4.3	1,855	6.7	2,323	7.2	468

TABLE 12 (continued)
UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: 1970, 1976, 1981
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	1970 Unemployment	1970 Rate	1976 Unemployment	1976 Rate	1981 Unemployment	1981 Rate	Change, 1976-1981 Number
WEST							
Alaska	12	10.7	13	8.3	18	9.4	5
Arizona	28	3.9	93	9.8	78	6.2	-15
California	519	5.9	889	9.2	872	7.4	-17
Colorado	30	3.3	71	5.8	84	5.5	13
Hawaii	12	3.7	39	9.8	24	5.3	-15
Idaho	15	4.9	21	5.7	32	7.5	11
Kansas	43	4.5	46	4.2	50	4.2	4
Missouri	96	5.3	133	6.3	178	7.7	45
Montana	19	6.3	20	6.0	26	6.8	6
Nebraska	19	3.0	24	3.3	32	4.1	8
Nevada	13	6.1	27	8.9	33	7.1	6
New Mexico	24	5.6	43	9.2	42	7.3	-1
North Dakota	11	4.2	10	3.6	16	5.2	6
Oregon	55	6.8	102	9.5	131	9.8	29
South Dakota	9	3.1	11	3.5	17	5.1	6
Utah	25	5.6	29	5.7	43	6.7	14
Washington	117	8.7	137	8.6	189	9.5	52
Wyoming	6	3.8	7	3.9	10	4.0	3
Total	1,053	5.6	1,715	7.9	1,875	7.2	160
NORTHEAST	1,086	4.8	2,219	9.2	1,910	7.4	-309
MIDWEST	950	5.0	1,508	7.0	2,156	9.2	648
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	2,036	4.9	3,727	8.2	4,066	8.2	339
SOUTH	1,012	4.3	1,855	6.7	2,323	7.0	468
WEST	1,053	5.6	1,715	7.9	1,875	7.2	160
SOUTH AND WEST	2,065	4.9	3,570	7.2	4,198	7.1	628
U.S. TOTAL	4,101	4.9	7,297	7.7	8,264	7.6	967

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Manpower Report of the President, 1972 (Washington, D.C., 1973); U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Supplement to Employment and Unemployment in States and Local Areas (Washington, D.C., July 1982).

TABLE 13

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT (OVER 15 WEEKS): 1981
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	Total Unemployment	Long-Term Unemployment		
		Number	Percent of State Total Unemployment	Percent of National Long-Term
NEW ENGLAND				
Connecticut	98	23	23.5	1.0
Maine	37	8	21.6	.4
Massachusetts	188	41	21.8	1.8
New Hampshire	24	5	20.8	.2
Rhode Island	36	8	22.2	.4
Vermont	15	3	20.0	.1
Total	398	88	22.1	3.9
MID-ATLANTIC				
Delaware	23	7	30.4	.3
Maryland	157	49	31.2	2.1
New Jersey	262	75	28.6	3.3
New York	612	191	31.2	8.4
Pennsylvania	458	152	33.2	6.7
Total	1,512	474	31.3	20.8
MIDWEST				
Illinois	474	166	35.0	7.3
Indiana	263	91	34.6	4.0
Iowa	98	28	28.6	1.2
Michigan	528	209	39.6	9.2
Minnesota	118	27	22.9	1.2
Ohio	490	180	36.7	7.9
Wisconsin	185	63	34.1	2.8
Total	2,156	764	35.4	33.5
SOUTH				
Alabama	178	54	30.3	2.4
Arkansas	94	17	18.1	.7
District of Columbia	28	10	35.7	.4
Florida	308	62	20.1	2.7
Georgia	165	33	20.0	1.4
Kentucky	140	34	24.3	1.5
Louisiana	156	34	21.8	1.5
Mississippi	88	21	23.9	.9
North Carolina	188	41	21.8	1.8
Oklahoma	52	7	13.5	.3
South Carolina	119	32	26.9	1.4
Tennessee	192	51	26.6	2.2
Texas	373	57	15.3	2.5
Virginia	158	30	19.0	1.3
West Virginia	84	30	35.7	1.3
Total	2,323	513	22.1	22.5

TABLE 13 (continued)

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT (OVER 15 WEEKS): 1981
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	Total Unemployment	Long-Term Unemployment		
		Number	Percent of State Total Unemployment	Percent of National Long-Term
WEST				
Alaska	18	4	22.2	.2
Arizona	78	14	17.9	.6
California	872	207	23.7	9.1
Colorado	84	14	16.7	.6
Hawaii	24	5	20.8	.2
Idaho	32	7	21.9	.3
Kansas	50	12	24.0	.5
Missouri	178	53	29.8	2.3
Montana	26	7	26.9	.3
Nebraska	32	6	18.8	.3
Nevada	33	7	21.2	.3
New Mexico	42	9	21.4	.4
North Dakota	16	5	31.3	.2
Oregon	131	35	26.7	1.5
South Dakota	17	3	17.6	.1
Utah	43	9	20.9	.4
Washington	189	46	24.3	2.0
Wyoming	10	1	10.0	.0
Total	1,875	444	23.7	19.4
NORTHEAST	1,910	562	29.4	24.6
MIDWEST	2,156	764	35.4	33.5
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	4,066	1,326	32.6	58.1
SOUTH	2,323	513	22.1	22.5
WEST	1,875	444	23.7	19.4
SOUTH AND WEST	4,198	957	22.8	41.9
U.S. TOTAL	8,264	2,283	27.6	100.0

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1981, Bulletin 2156, Washington, D.C., December 1982.

TABLE 14

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT: 1981
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	Youth Labor Force	Youth Unemployment		
		Number	Percent of Youth Labor Force	Percent of National Youth Unemployment
NEW ENGLAND				
Connecticut	146	25	17.1	1.4
Maine	47	9	19.1	.5
Massachusetts	261	41	15.7	2.3
New Hampshire	41	6	14.6	.3
Rhode Island	43	8	18.6	.5
Vermont	21	3	14.3	.2
Total	559	92	16.5	5.2
MID-ATLANTIC				
Delaware	26	5	19.2	.3
Maryland	186	35	18.8	2.0
New Jersey	288	67	23.3	3.8
New York	575	126	21.9	7.2
Pennsylvania	449	91	20.3	5.2
Total	1,524	324	21.3	18.4
MIDWEST				
Illinois	461	95	20.6	5.4
Indiana	212	44	20.8	2.5
Iowa	137	22	16.1	1.2
Michigan	411	105	25.5	6.0
Minnesota	212	29	13.7	1.6
Ohio	424	98	23.1	5.6
Wisconsin	239	43	18.0	2.4
Total	2,096	436	20.8	24.8
SOUTH				
Alabama	132	36	27.3	2.0
Arkansas	93	20	21.5	1.1
District of Columbia	13	5	38.5	.3
Florida	380	74	19.5	4.2
Georgia	209	38	18.2	2.2
Kentucky	133	30	22.6	1.7
Louisiana	153	32	20.9	1.8
Mississippi	87	22	25.3	1.2
North Carolina	221	38	17.2	2.2
Oklahoma	121	14	11.6	.8
South Carolina	105	22	21.0	1.2
Tennessee	157	46	29.3	2.6
Texas	603	94	15.6	5.3
Virginia	193	39	20.2	2.2
West Virginia	62	19	30.6	1.1
Total	2,662	529	19.9	30.0

TABLE 14 (continued)

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT: 1981
(numbers rounded in thousands)

Region and State	Youth Labor Force	Youth Unemployment		
		Number	Percent of Youth Labor Force	Percent of National Youth Unemployment
WEST				
Alaska	15	2	13.3	.1
Arizona	115	17	14.8	1.0
California	912	170	18.6	9.7
Colorado	125	23	18.4	1.3
Hawaii	30	5	16.7	.3
Idaho	42	8	19.0	.5
Kansas	96	10	10.4	.6
Missouri	193	33	17.1	1.9
Montana	32	6	18.8	.3
Nebraska	74	7	9.5	.4
Nevada	35	6	17.1	.3
New Mexico	50	11	22.0	.6
North Dakota	29	3	10.3	.2
Oregon	105	24	22.9	1.4
South Dakota	32	4	12.5	.2
Utah	70	11	15.7	.6
Washington	159	38	23.9	2.2
Wyoming	21	2	9.5	.1
Total	2,135	380	17.8	21.6
NORTHEAST	2,083	416	20.0	23.6
MIDWEST	2,096	436	20.8	24.8
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	4,179	852	20.4	48.4
SOUTH	2,662	529	19.9	30.0
WEST	2,135	380	17.8	21.6
SOUTH AND WEST	4,797	909	18.9	51.6
U.S. TOTAL	8,976	1,761	19.6	100.0

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 28, No. 2, Washington, D.C., February 1982.

TABLE 15

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS: 1970, 1980
(percent of population over 25 years old)

Region and State	At Least Four Years High School		At Least Four Years College	
	1970	1980	1970	1980
NEW ENGLAND				
Connecticut	56.0	70.5	13.7	21.2
Maine	54.7	68.5	8.4	14.0
Massachusetts	58.5	72.7	12.6	20.0
New Hampshire	57.6	72.0	10.9	18.4
Rhode Island	46.4	60.7	9.4	15.3
Vermont	57.1	70.5	11.5	19.5
Average	56.5	70.7	12.1	19.3
MID-ATLANTIC				
Delaware	54.6	67.8	13.1	16.3
Maryland	52.3	66.7	13.9	19.8
New Jersey	52.5	67.8	11.8	18.6
New York	52.7	66.2	11.9	18.7
Pennsylvania	50.2	64.5	8.7	13.8
Average	51.9	66.1	11.2	17.3
MIDWEST				
Illinois	52.6	65.0	10.3	14.5
Indiana	52.9	65.9	8.3	12.4
Iowa	59.0	71.2	9.1	14.1
Michigan	52.8	68.2	9.4	15.2
Minnesota	57.6	72.4	11.1	16.7
Ohio	53.2	67.4	9.3	14.8
Wisconsin	54.5	70.0	9.8	14.9
Average	53.8	67.7	9.6	14.7
SOUTH				
Alabama	41.3	56.7	7.8	12.6
Arkansas	39.9	54.9	6.7	9.7
District of Columbia	55.2	68.0	17.8	28.1
Florida	52.6	67.2	10.3	14.7
Georgia	40.6	56.5	9.2	15.3
Kentucky	38.5	51.9	7.2	11.0
Louisiana	42.2	58.0	9.0	13.4
Mississippi	41.0	55.1	8.1	13.0
North Carolina	38.5	55.3	8.5	13.4
Oklahoma	51.6	66.7	10.0	15.7
South Carolina	37.8	54.0	9.0	14.2
Tennessee	41.8	55.4	7.9	11.9
Texas	47.4	61.4	10.9	16.0
Virginia	47.8	62.5	12.3	19.2
West Virginia	41.6	56.6	6.8	10.5
Average	44.5	59.6	9.5	14.5

TABLE 15 (continued)

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS: 1970, 1980
(percent of population over 25 years old)

Region and State	At Least Four Years High School		At Least Four Years College	
	1970	1980	1970	1980
WEST				
Alaska	66.7	82.8	14.1	22.4
Arizona	58.1	72.3	12.6	16.8
California	62.6	73.6	13.4	19.8
Colorado	63.9	78.1	14.9	23.0
Hawaii	61.9	73.4	14.0	20.3
Idaho	59.5	72.8	10.0	16.1
Kansas	59.9	72.3	11.4	15.7
Missouri	48.8	63.7	9.0	14.0
Montana	59.2	75.4	11.0	17.3
Nebraska	59.3	73.8	9.6	16.1
Nevada	65.2	75.5	10.8	15.1
New Mexico	55.2	68.2	12.7	17.3
North Dakota	50.3	66.5	8.4	15.2
Oregon	60.0	74.7	11.8	17.2
South Dakota	53.3	68.5	8.6	14.2
Utah	67.3	80.3	14.0	20.3
Washington	63.5	77.0	12.7	18.8
Wyoming	62.9	77.8	11.8	17.2
Average	60.3	73.1	12.4	18.4
NORTHEAST	52.9	67.1	11.4	17.8
MIDWEST	53.8	67.7	9.6	14.7
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	53.3	67.4	10.6	16.3
SOUTH	44.5	59.6	9.5	14.5
WEST	60.3	73.1	12.4	18.4
SOUTH AND WEST	51.4	65.5	10.7	16.2
U.S. AVERAGE	52.3	66.3	10.7	16.3

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Characteristics of the Population, Vol. 1, Part 1 (Washington, D.C., June 1973); Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics, PHC 80-S1-1, Washington, D.C., March 1982.

TABLE 16

INVESTMENT IN NON-RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1976, 1981
(in millions of dollars)

Region and State	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Amount	Percent
NEW ENGLAND				
Connecticut	299	954	655	219.0
Maine	88	170	82	92.9
Massachusetts	534	1615	1080	202.3
New Hampshire	122	198	76	62.7
Rhode Island	79	119	40	51.2
Vermont	43	104	61	142.6
Total	1,165	3,160	1,995	171.3
MID-ATLANTIC				
Delaware	71	173	102	143.1
Maryland	476	1023	547	114.9
New Jersey	1,068	1,622	554	51.8
New York	969	1,897	929	95.9
Pennsylvania	1,158	2,262	1,104	95.4
Total	3,742	6,977	3,235	86.5
MIDWEST				
Illinois	1,303	2,171	868	66.6
Indiana	645	861	217	33.7
Iowa	460	391	-70	-15.1
Michigan	1,016	1,673	656	64.6
Minnesota	633	1,144	511	80.8
Ohio	1,285	1,868	582	45.3
Wisconsin	649	895	247	38.0
Total	5,990	9,002	3,012	50.3
SOUTH				
Alabama	375	559	184	49.1
Arkansas	200	217	18	8.8
District of Columbia	102	282	180	176.7
Florida	1,248	4,006	2,758	221.1
Georgia	525	1,264	739	140.9
Kentucky	272	450	178	65.5
Louisiana	396	1,178	782	197.1
Mississippi	178	230	52	29.2
North Carolina	550	1393	843	153.1
Oklahoma	393	1,162	768	195.5
South Carolina	277	561	285	103.0
Tennessee	468	972	504	107.5
Texas	1,816	7,610	5,794	319.1
Virginia	701	1,416	715	102.0
West Virginia	119	140	21	18.0
Total	7,619	21,439	13,821	181.4

TABLE 16 (continued)

INVESTMENT IN NON-RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1976, 1981
(in millions of dollars)

Region and State	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Amount	Percent
WEST				
Alaska	380	262	-118	-31.2
Arizona	663	865	202	30.5
California	3,586	9,571	5,985	166.9
Colorado	446	1,739	1,294	290.2
Hawaii	150	354	204	136.2
Idaho	144	197	53	37.2
Kansas	315	456	140	44.6
Missouri	457	1,028	571	124.9
Montana	96	115	19	20.3
Nebraska	181	227	46	25.6
Nevada	163	477	314	193.3
New Mexico	141	341	200	141.7
North Dakota	79	178	99	125.3
Oregon	419	687	268	64.0
South Dakota	80	121	41	50.8
Utah	225	1,272	1047	464.8
Washington	608	1,231	622	102.3
Wyoming	64	139	75	116.6
Total	8,196	19,260	11,063	135.0
NORTHEAST	4,096	10,136	5,230	106.6
MIDWEST	5,990	9,002	3,012	50.3
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	10,896	19,139	8,242	75.6
SOUTH	7,619	21,439	13,821	181.4
WEST	8,196	19,260	11,063	135.0
SOUTH AND WEST	15,815	40,699	24,884	157.3
U.S. TOTAL	26,711	59,838	33,126	124.0

SOURCE: Staff calculations form U.S Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census unpublished data, 1982.

TABLE 17

AGRICULTURE CASH RECEIPTS: 1970, 1976, 1981
(in millions of dollars)

Region and State	1970	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Amount	Change, 1976-1981 Percent
NEW ENGLAND					
Connecticut	161.8	220.7	328.1	107.4	48.7
Maine	241.2	449.1	464.7	15.6	3.5
Massachusetts	157.0	221.2	332.8	111.6	50.5
New Hampshire	53.5	80.0	97.2	17.2	21.5
Rhode Island	20.4	27.7	33.7	6.0	21.7
Vermont	157.5	270.5	395.9	125.4	46.4
Total	791.4	1,269.2	1,652.4	383.2	30.2
MID-ATLANTIC					
Delaware	146.2	278.1	392.5	114.4	41.1
Maryland	394.9	678.2	1,061.3	383.1	56.5
New Jersey	246.6	335.5	459.3	123.8	36.9
New York	1,095.1	1,710.7	2,720.8	1,010.1	59.1
Pennsylvania	1,036.8	1,815.2	2,905.6	1,090.4	60.1
Total	2,919.6	4,817.7	7,539.5	2,721.8	56.5
MIDWEST					
Illinois	2,808.7	6,183.0	7,644.9	1,461.9	23.6
Indiana	1,510.2	3,300.2	4,317.5	1,017.3	30.8
Iowa	4,134.8	7,154.7	10,715.5	3,560.8	49.8
Michigan	909.6	1,744.3	2,789.2	1,044.9	59.9
Minnesota	2,174.6	3,930.2	6,912.1	2,981.9	75.9
Ohio	1,379.0	2,741.1	3,447.1	706.0	25.8
Wisconsin	1,596.6	3,025.0	5,242.9	2,217.9	73.3
Total	14,513.5	28,078.5	41,069.2	12,990.7	46.3
SOUTH					
Alabama	765.3	1,621.3	2,210.8	589.5	36.4
Arkansas	1,196.7	2,359.8	3,436.6	1,076.8	45.6
Florida	1,319.9	2,574.0	4,038.5	1,464.5	56.9
Georgia	1,193.4	2,273.2	3,277.5	1,004.3	44.2
Kentucky	920.2	1,658.1	2,782.6	1,124.5	67.8
Louisiana	652.7	1,341.0	1,713.7	372.7	27.8
Mississippi	867.6	1,701.1	2,246.2	545.1	32.0
North Carolina	1,500.6	2,833.7	4,236.3	1,402.6	49.5
Oklahoma	1,104.8	1,891.0	2,878.6	987.6	52.2
South Carolina	445.6	842.1	1,117.3	275.2	32.7
Tennessee	700.6	1,289.3	1,835.6	546.3	42.4
Texas	3,220.5	6,312.2	10,054.5	3,742.3	59.3
Virginia	593.2	1,036.4	1,643.6	607.2	58.6
West Virginia	104.2	139.7	217.1	77.4	55.4
Total	14,585.3	27,872.9	41,688.9	13,816.0	49.6

TABLE 17 (continued)

AGRICULTURE CASH RECEIPTS: 1970, 1976, 1981
(in millions of dollars)

Region and State	1970	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Amount	Change, 1976-1981 Percent
WEST					
Alaska	4.7	10.2	13.1	2.9	28.4
Arizona	646.0	1,213.2	1,706.6	493.4	40.7
California	4,533.4	9,095.6	13,903.2	4,807.6	52.9
Colorado	1,208.2	1,996.1	3,085.3	1,089.2	54.6
Hawaii	210.6	326.6	471.6	145.0	44.4
Idaho	666.5	1,267.2	2,278.2	1,011.0	79.8
Kansas	1,983.5	3,637.1	5,492.1	1,855.0	51.0
Missouri	1,571.6	2,768.0	4,224.0	1,456.0	52.6
Montana	602.8	1,065.7	1,483.3	417.6	39.2
Nebraska	2,124.4	3,841.0	6,376.0	2,535.0	66.0
Nevada	84.4	150.6	213.9	63.3	42.0
New Mexico	452.7	698.3	843.0	144.7	20.7
North Dakota	776.6	1,749.2	2,802.8	1,053.6	60.2
Oregon	567.6	1,089.3	1,714.7	625.4	57.4
South Dakota	1,016.7	1,815.0	2,789.3	974.3	53.7
Utah	222.1	362.9	554.9	192.0	52.9
Washington	794.2	1,844.9	2,905.1	1,060.2	57.5
Wyoming	233.2	385.9	615.8	229.9	59.6
Total	17,699.2	33,316.8	51,472.9	18,156.1	54.5
NORTHEAST	3,711.0	6,086.9	9,191.9	3,105.0	51.0
MIDWEST	14,513.5	28,078.5	41,069.2	12,990.7	46.3
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	18,224.5	34,165.4	50,261.1	16,095.7	47.1
SOUTH	14,585.3	27,872.9	41,688.9	13,816.0	49.6
WEST	17,699.2	33,316.8	51,472.9	18,156.1	54.5
SOUTH AND WEST	32,284.5	61,189.7	93,161.8	31,972.1	52.3
U.S. TOTAL	50,509.0	95,355.1	143,422.9	48,067.8	50.4

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, 1981, Statistical Bulletin #678, Washington, D.C., November 1981.

TABLE 18

INDUSTRIAL ENERGY PRICES, 1980*
(in dollars per million BTUs)

Region and State	Electricity	Natural Gas	Distillate	Residual	Coal
NEW ENGLAND					
Connecticut	5.21	4.04	7.24	5.20	1.80
Maine	12.24	4.33	7.08	4.35	2.14
Massachusetts	16.26	4.02	7.06	4.35	2.12
New Hampshire	14.76	4.33	6.74	4.52	2.07
Rhode Island	17.24	4.40	7.14	4.40	0.00
Vermont	9.74	4.33	6.94	4.27	2.06
MID-ATLANTIC					
Delaware	13.59	2.72	6.65	4.13	1.58
Maryland	10.90	3.13	6.85	4.21	1.13
New Jersey	15.88	3.63	6.97	4.97	1.82
New York	11.32	3.39	6.92	4.80	1.59
Pennsylvania	12.03	2.97	7.02	5.14	1.24
MIDWEST					
Illinois	11.09	3.07	6.85	4.27	1.46
Indiana	10.16	2.52	6.82	4.25	1.35
Iowa	9.55	2.44	6.76	4.20	1.32
Michigan	12.31	2.81	6.80	4.23	1.68
Minnesota	10.24	2.42	6.86	4.23	1.14
Ohio	9.13	2.96	6.82	4.25	1.20
Wisconsin	9.28	3.05	6.82	4.25	1.75
SOUTH					
Alabama	9.64	2.42	6.80	4.21	1.59
Arkansas	8.44	2.14	6.81	4.18	1.56
D.C.	10.89	3.14	7.05	4.36	1.55
Florida	12.60	2.62	6.94	4.28	1.56
Georgia	9.87	2.75	6.87	4.22	1.50
Kentucky	8.02	2.58	6.86	4.25	1.56
Louisiana	8.39	1.23	6.91	4.17	1.23
Mississippi	10.60	2.57	6.86	4.25	1.39
North Carolina	8.35	3.26	6.90	4.24	1.63
Oklahoma	8.18	1.80	6.80	4.14	1.16
South Carolina	7.97	2.90	6.96	4.28	1.55
Tennessee	9.09	2.50	6.83	4.23	1.29
Texas	9.24	2.04	6.85	4.21	.56
Virginia	11.31	2.94	6.83	4.24	1.33
West Virginia	8.03	2.87	6.85	4.25	1.29

TABLE 18 (continued)

INDUSTRIAL ENERGY PRICES, 1980*
(in dollars per million BTUs)

Region and State	Electricity	Natural Gas	Distillate	Residual	Coal
WEST					
Alaska	10.02	.44	6.67	4.15	1.10
Arizona	10.67	2.60	7.01	4.16	1.26
California	14.56	3.46	6.89	4.34	1.50
Colorado	8.95	2.47	6.83	4.12	.93
Hawaii	17.45	3.46	6.93	4.31	0.00
Idaho	5.11	3.65	6.83	4.12	1.16
Kansas	9.75	2.19	6.76	4.20	1.10
Missouri	10.31	2.57	6.74	4.21	1.34
Montana	2.77	2.68	6.60	4.02	1.50
Nebraska	7.45	1.98	6.76	4.20	1.21
Nevada	10.86	2.89	6.83	4.12	1.35
New Mexico	12.59	1.92	6.92	4.15	1.26
North Dakota	9.16	2.15	6.76	4.20	.87
Oregon	4.35	4.26	6.69	4.15	1.41
South Dakota	8.58	2.27	6.89	4.28	1.09
Utah	9.30	2.04	6.83	4.16	.92
Washington	2.09	4.17	7.04	4.33	1.88
Wyoming	4.79	2.09	6.81	4.12	.94
U.S. AVERAGE	10.20	2.35	6.86	4.47	1.34

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, State Fuel Price Database (Washington, D.C., February 1982).

* The industrial sector, as defined by the Energy Information Administration, includes manufacturing, mining, agriculture, and heavy construction.

TABLE 19

STATE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURES: 1970, 1980

Region and State	Total Consumption (in trillion BTUs) 1970	1980	Percent Change	Total Expenditures (in billions) 1970	1980	Percent Change
NEW ENGLAND						
Connecticut	718.2	738.5	2.8	1.150	4.890	325.2
Maine	289.3	312.1	7.9	.463	2.203	375.8
Massachusetts	1,487.0	1,223.3	-17.7	2.229	9.475	325.1
New Hampshire	184.6	198.6	7.6	.319	1.524	377.7
Rhode Island	228.6	189.2	-17.2	.344	1.381	301.5
Vermont	109.9	118.5	7.8	.197	.845	328.9
Total	3,017.6	2,780.2	-7.9	4.702	20.318	332.1
MID-ATLANTIC						
Delaware	197.1	227.0	15.2	.263	1.135	331.6
Maryland	1,071.6	1,153.8	7.7	1.481	6.133	314.1
New Jersey	1,981.1	2,069.7	4.5	3.016	12.327	308.7
New York	4,390.5	3,855.9	-12.2	6.482	24.242	274.0
Pennsylvania	4,145.2	3,918.0	-5.5	4.817	20.415	323.8
Total	11,785.5	11,224.4	-4.8	16.059	64.252	300.1
MIDWEST						
Illinois	3,712.1	3,789.2	2.1	4.898	21.281	334.5
Indiana	2,244.2	2,441.8	8.8	2.609	11.065	324.1
Iowa	894.5	1,022.5	14.3	1.290	5.477	324.6
Michigan	2,736.5	2,768.0	1.2	3.720	15.497	316.6
Minnesota	1,141.9	1,233.5	8.0	1.707	6.956	307.5
Ohio	3,965.4	3,864.0	-2.6	4.641	18.586	300.5
Wisconsin	1,316.2	1,363.5	3.6	1.830	7.762	324.2
Total	16,010.8	16,482.5	2.9	20.695	86.624	318.6
SOUTH						
Alabama	1,361.4	1,539.0	13.0	1.413	7.361	420.9
Arkansas	682.2	857.8	25.7	.834	4.141	396.5
District of Columbia	215.6	152.0	-29.5	.281	.862	206.8
Florida	1,567.8	2,523.8	61.0	2.622	13.774	425.3
Georgia	1,248.2	1,683.2	34.9	1.752	8.787	401.5
Kentucky	1,080.1	1,357.7	25.7	1.234	5.429	340.0
Louisiana	2,551.3	3,306.8	29.6	1.641	9.390	472.2
Mississippi	704.5	811.2	15.1	.899	4.241	371.7
North Carolina	1,325.4	1,671.5	26.1	1.914	8.655	352.2
Oklahoma	911.0	1,226.9	34.7	1.139	5.652	396.2
South Carolina	736.0	1,000.7	36.0	.978	4.908	401.8
Tennessee	1,328.4	1,698.5	27.9	1.471	8.036	446.3
Texas	6,501.6	8,431.7	29.7	5.178	30.762	494.1
Virginia	1,255.2	1,506.7	20.0	1.770	8.235	365.3
West Virginia	795.1	763.6	-4.0	.731	3.104	324.6
Total	22,263.8	28,531.1	28.2	23.857	123.337	417.0

TABLE 19 (continued)

STATE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURES: 1970, 1980

Region and State	Total Consumption (in trillion BTUs) 1970	1980	Percent Change	Total Expenditures (in billions) 1970	1980	Percent Change
WEST						
Alaska	186.5	298.6	60.1	.204	1.302	538.2
Arizona	528.5	764.7	44.7	.779	4.252	445.8
California	5,262.5	6,432.9	22.2	7.316	33.910	363.5
Colorado	700.8	886.1	26.4	.910	4.423	386.0
Hawaii	206.5	258.1	25.0	.315	1.569	398.1
Idaho	299.2	354.6	18.5	.360	1.681	366.9
Kansas	866.5	1,031.2	19.0	.993	4.654	368.7
Missouri	1,23.1	1,455.9	10.0	1.982	8.377	322.7
Montana	309.1	366.2	18.5	.351	1.551	341.9
Nebraska	506.7	541.9	6.9	.707	2.835	301.0
Nevada	189.2	290.9	53.8	.284	1.513	432.7
New Mexico	453.6	483.6	6.6	.507	2.441	381.5
North Dakota	209.4	247.1	18.0	.311	1.274	309.6
Oregon	714.6	896.0	25.4	.886	3.867	336.5
South Dakota	183.0	208.9	14.2	.329	1.302	295.7
Utah	407.2	498.5	22.4	.449	2.372	428.3
Washington	1,208.9	1,550.9	28.3	1.293	5.284	308.7
Wyoming	255.6	396.5	55.1	.253	1.491	489.3
Total	13,810.9	16,962.6	22.8	18.229	84.098	361.3
NORTHEAST	14,803.1	14,004.6	-5.4	20.761	84.570	307.4
MIDWEST	16,010.8	16,482.5	2.9	20.695	86.624	318.6
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	30,813.9	30,487.1	-1.1	41.456	171.194	313.0
SOUTH	22,263.8	28,531.1	28.2	23.857	123.337	417.0
WEST	13,810.9	16,962.6	22.8	18.229	84.098	361.3
SOUTH AND WEST	36,074.7	45,493.7	26.1	42.086	207.435	392.9
U.S. TOTAL	66,888.6	75,980.8	13.6	83.542	378.629	353.2

SOURCE: Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data Report, Washington, D.C., July 1982, and Diane De Vaul, National and State Energy Expenditures, 1970-1980 (Northeast-Midwest Institute: Washington, D.C., July 1981).

TABLE 20

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD ENERGY COSTS: 1970, 1980

Region and State	Home Energy Costs 1970	Home Energy Costs 1980*	Motor Gasoline Costs** 1980
NEW ENGLAND			
Connecticut	384	1,366	1,177
Maine	382	1,449	1,177
Massachusetts	385	1,274	1,177
New Hampshire	412	1,450	1,177
Rhode Island	358	1,248	1,177
Vermont	430	1,346	1,177
Average	386	1,325	--
MID-ATLANTIC			
Delaware	365	1,149	1,285
Maryland	298	891	1,285
New Jersey	368	1,176	1,177
New York	324	1,086	1,177
Pennsylvania	336	1,138	1,177
Average	333	1,100	--
MIDWEST			
Illinois	363	1,195	1,328
Indiana	386	1,246	1,328
Iowa	400	1,137	1,328
Michigan	349	1,050	1,328
Minnesota	415	1,112	1,328
Ohio	332	1,104	1,328
Wisconsion	411	1,264	1,328
Average	367	1,150	--
SOUTH			
Alabama	273	952	1,285
Arkansas	323	948	1,285
D.C.	271	789	1,285
Florida	274	821	1,285
Georgia	256	843	1,285
Kentucky	269	729	1,285
Louisiana	280	773	1,285
Mississippi	296	922	1,285
North Carolina	315	938	1,285
Oklahoma	342	902	1,285
South Carolina	307	950	1,285
Tennessee	239	942	1,285
Texas	303	959	1,285
Virginia	305	972	1,285
West Virginia	243	829	1,285
Average	288	896	--

TABLE 20 (continued)

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD ENERGY COSTS: 1970, 1980

Region and State	Home Energy Costs 1970	Home Energy Costs 1980*	Motor Gasoline Costs** 1980
WEST			
Alaska	389	1,027	**
Arizona	267	836	1,266
California	209	503	1,266
Colorado	285	746	1,266
Hawaii	204	569	**
Idaho	343	1,012	1,266
Kansas	326	898	1,328
Missouri	334	1,046	1,328
Montana	329	892	1,266
Nebraska	379	983	1,328
Nevada	328	822	1,266
New Mexico	322	744	1,266
North Dakota	429	1,126	1,328
Oregon	272	620	1,266
South Dakota	441	1,164	1,328
Utah	292	828	1,266
Washington	242	501	1,266
Wyoming	386	964	1,266
Average	263	676	--
NORTHEAST	338	1,138	--
MIDWEST	367	1,150	--
SOUTH	288	896	--
WEST	263	676	--
U.S. AVERAGE	315	963	1,271

SOURCE: Diane De Vaul, National and State Energy Expenditures, 1970-1980, (Northeast-Midwest Institute: Washington, D.C., July 1981). Motor gasoline average household expenditures based on calculations from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, Consumption Patterns of Household Vehicles, June 1979 to December 1980 (Washington, D.C., April 1982), p. 22.

* Home energy costs were estimated for 1980 based on adjusted 1979 state average prices and 1978 consumption.

** Motor gasoline average household costs by U.S. Census regions did not include Alaska or Hawaii. Please note, these figures do not include public transportation costs.

TABLE 21

STATE ENERGY PRODUCTION AS A
PERCENT OF TOTAL U.S. PRODUCTION: 1980

	Oil	Natural Gas	Coal	Uranium	Hydro
NEW ENGLAND					
Connecticut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Massachusetts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
New Hampshire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*
Vermont	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
MID-ATLANTIC					
Delaware	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	0.0	**	0.5	0.0	0.8
New Jersey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	*	**	0.0	0.0	9.4
Pennsylvania	0.1	**	10.6	0.0	0.4
Total	0.1	**	11.1	0.0	10.5
MIDWEST					
Illinois	0.7	**	7.6	0.0	*
Indiana	0.2	**	3.7	0.0	0.2
Iowa	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Michigan	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4
Minnesota	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Ohio	0.4	**	4.8	0.0	*
Wisconsin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Total	2.4	0.8	16.2	0.0	1.9
SOUTH					
Alabama	0.7	0.3	3.2	0.0	4.2
Arkansas	0.6	0.6	*	0.0	1.2
D.C.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	1.4	0.2	0.0	***	0.1
Georgia	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.6
Kentucky	0.2	**	18.2	0.0	1.4
Louisiana	14.9	33.4	0.0	***	0.0
Mississippi	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Oklahoma	4.8	9.5	0.7	0.0	0.8
South Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Tennessee	*	**	1.2	0.0	4.4
Texas	31.1	35.8	3.6	15.6	0.4
Virginia	*	**	5.0	0.0	0.5
West Virginia	0.1	0.8	14.8	0.0	0.2
Total	54.9	81.5	46.7	15.6	19.0

TABLE 21 (continued)

ENERGY PRODUCTION BY STATE AS A
PERCENT OF TOTAL U.S. PRODUCTION: 1980

	Oil	Natural Gas	Coal	Uranium	Hydro
WEST					
Alaska	18.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Arizona	*	**	1.3	***	2.6
California	11.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	12.1
Colorado	0.9	0.9	2.3	***	0.6
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*
Idaho	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Kansas	1.9	3.7	0.1	0.0	*
Missouri	*	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
Montana	0.9	0.3	3.6	0.0	3.7
Nebraska	0.2	**	0.0	0.0	0.4
Nevada	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
New Mexico	2.4	5.8	2.2	35.5	*
North Dakota	1.3	0.2	2.1	0.0	1.0
Oregon	0.0	**	0.0	0.0	10.7
South Dakota	*	**	0.0	0.0	2.3
Utah	0.8	0.4	1.6	***	0.3
Washington	0.0	0.0	0.6	***	28.4
Wyoming	4.0	2.1	11.5	27.6	0.4
Total	42.5	16.2	26.1	63.1	67.0
NORTHEAST	0.1	**	11.1	0.0	12.1
MIDWEST	2.4	0.8	16.2	0.0	1.9
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	2.5	0.8	27.3	0.0	14.0
SOUTH	54.9	81.5	46.7	15.6	19.0
WEST	42.5	16.2	26.1	63.1	67.0
SOUTH AND WEST	97.4	97.7	72.8	100.0****	86.0
U.S. TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* less than .05 percent.

** No individual data is available for these states. They have a combined production of 1.6 percent.

*** No individual data is available for these states. Their combined production totals 21.3 percent.

**** The total equals 100 percent since all the states with a combined production of 21.3 percent are in the South and West.

SOURCE: Staff calculations based on the following: Oil: Forms EAA-1812, State Conservation Agencies, and the U. S. Geological Survey; Natural Gas: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Form EIA-627, "Annual Quantity and Value of Natural Gas Report"; Coal: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report," Selected State Agencies; Uranium: U.S. Department of Energy, Grand Junction Office, "Statistical Data of the Uranium Industry," GJO-100(81), January 1, 1982, p. 62; Hydro: The Energy Factbook, p. 642. Hydro figures are for 1979.

TABLE 22

ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY INDEX: 1980

Region and State	Total Production* (trillion BTUs)	Total Consumption (trillion BTUs)	Energy Self-Sufficiency Percent
NEW ENGLAND			
Connecticut	128.6	738.5	17.4
Maine	110.8	312.1	35.5
Massachusetts	36.0	1,223.3	2.9
New Hampshire	10.6	198.6	5.3
Rhode Island	*	189.2	*
Vermont	42.1	118.5	35.5
Total	328.1	2,780.2	11.8
MID-ATLANTIC			
Delaware	0.0	227.0	0.0
Maryland	217.0	1,153.8	18.8
New Jersey	78.2	2,069.7	3.8
New York	574.2	3,855.9	14.9
Pennsylvania	2,404.7	3,918.0	61.4
Total	3,274.1	11,224.4	29.2
MIDWEST			
Illinois	1,873.6	3,789.2	49.4
Indiana	751.3	2,441.8	30.8
Iowa	50.7	1,022.5	5.0
Michigan	598.9	2,768.0	21.6
Minnesota	124.7	1,233.5	10.1
Ohio	1,147.1	3,864.0	29.7
Wisconsin	127.4	1,363.5	9.3
Total	4,673.7	16,482.5	28.4
SOUTH			
Alabama	1,169.5	1,539.0	76.0
Arkansas	325.3	857.8	37.9
District of Columbia	0.0	152.0	0.0
Florida	470.7	2,523.8	18.7
Georgia	135.6	1,683.2	8.1
Kentucky	3,503.2	1,357.7	258.0
Louisiana	9,533.0	3,306.8	288.3
Mississippi	388.1	811.2	47.8
North Carolina	118.2	1,671.5	7.1
Oklahoma	2,950.2	1,226.9	240.5
South Carolina	216.5	1,000.7	21.6
Tennessee	313.8	1,698.5	18.5
Texas	13,672.8	8,431.7	162.2
Virginia	1,078.5	1,506.7	71.6
West Virginia	2,971.7	763.6	389.2
Total	36,847.1	28,531.1	129.1

TABLE 22 (continued)

ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY INDEX: 1980

Region and State	Total Production (trillion BTUs)	Total Consumption (trillion BTUs)	Energy Self-Sufficiency Percent
WEST			
Alaska	3,690.6	298.6	1,236.0
Arizona	356.5	764.7	46.6
California	2,863.4	6,432.9	44.5
Colorado	838.0	886.1	94.6
Hawaii	.9	258.1	.3
Idaho	98.4	354.6	27.7
Kansas	1,126.5	1,031.2	109.2
Missouri	133.3	1,455.9	9.2
Montana	1,021.3	366.2	278.9
Nebraska	114.1	541.9	21.1
Nevada	29.7	290.9	10.2
New Mexico	2,064.3	483.6	426.9
North Dakota	724.8	247.1	293.3
Oregon	370.3	896.0	41.3
South Dakota	65.8	208.9	31.5
Utah	550.4	498.5	110.4
Washington	1,010.1	1,550.9	65.1
Wyoming	3,363.1	396.5	848.2
Total	18,421.5	16,962.6	108.6
NORTHEAST	3,602.2	14,004.6	25.7
MIDWEST	4,673.7	16,482.5	28.4
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	8,275.9	30,487.1	27.1
SOUTH	36,847.1	28,531.1	129.1
WEST	18,421.5	16,962.6	108.6
SOUTH AND WEST	55,268.6	45,493.7	121.5
U.S. TOTAL	63,544.5	75,980.8	86.3**

*For purposes of this index, electricity generated from nuclear plants was considered a state production of energy.

**This percent self-sufficiency index for the United States includes the following adjustments to U.S. total production for 1980: minus 216.9 trillion BTUs of imported hydroelectricity, which could not be disaggregated at the state level, and an additional 2,254.0 trillion BTUs of natural gas plant liquids, which could not be distributed at the state level. It should be noted that these discrepancies will affect some states' self-sufficiency index.

SOURCE: Staff calculations from Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data Report, 1982 (Washington, D. C., 1982) and various Energy Information Administration publications of state-level energy production.

TABLE 23

TAX CAPACITY OF THE STATES: 1975, 1979, 1980

Region and State	1975	1979	1980
NEW ENGLAND			
Connecticut	110	109	112
Maine	84	80	80
Massachusetts	98	93	96
New Hampshire	102	96	97
Rhode Island	88	84	84
Vermont	94	85	85
Average	96	91	92
MID-ATLANTIC			
Delaware	124	110	111
Maryland	101	99	99
New Jersey	109	102	105
New York	98	89	90
Pennsylvania	98	93	93
Average	106	99	100
MIDWEST			
Illinois	112	112	108
Indiana	98	98	92
Iowa	106	108	105
Michigan	100	104	97
Minnesota	97	105	102
Ohio	103	101	97
Wisconsin	98	100	95
Average	102	104	99
SOUTH			
Alabama	77	76	76
Arkansas	78	77	79
District of Columbia	117	110	111
Florida	102	100	100
Georgia	86	81	82
Kentucky	85	85	83
Louisiana	97	104	109
Mississippi	70	70	69
North Carolina	84	82	80
Oklahoma	98	108	117
South Carolina	77	76	75
Tennessee	84	81	79
Texas	110	117	124
Virginia	93	93	95
West Virginia	89	92	94
Average	90	90	91

TABLE 23

TAX CAPACITY OF THE STATES: 1975, 1979, 1980

Region and State	1975	1979	1980
WEST			
Alaska	154	217	260
Arizona	92	91	89
California	110	116	117
Colorado	106	110	113
Hawaii	110	103	107
Idaho	89	91	87
Kansas	109	109	109
Missouri	96	97	94
Montana	103	113	113
Nebraska	106	100	97
Nevada	145	154	155
New Mexico	92	103	107
North Dakota	101	109	108
Oregon	100	106	103
South Dakota	94	95	90
Utah	86	87	86
Washington	98	103	103
Wyoming	153	173	196
Average	108	115	118
NORTHEAST	101	95	96
MIDWEST	102	104	99
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	101	98	97
SOUTH	90	90	91
WEST	108	115	118
SOUTH AND WEST	100	104	106
U.S. TOTAL	100	100	101

SOURCE: Staff calculations from Advisory Commission on Intergovermental Relations, Intergovernmental Perspective, Vol. 8, No. 2, Washington, D.C., Spring 1982, p. 23.

TABLE 24

MAXIMUM MONTHLY AFDC AND FOOD STAMP POTENTIAL BENEFITS*
(in dollars)

Region and State	Maximum AFDC Grant	Food Stamp Benefit	Combined Benefit	Food Stamps as a percent of total
NEW ENGLAND				
Connecticut	498	94	592	15.9
Maine	301	153	454	33.7
Massachusetts	379	129	508	25.4
New Hampshire	326	148	474	31.2
Rhode Island	367	133	500	26.6
Vermont	506	91	597	15.2
MID-ATLANTIC				
Delaware	266	163	429	38.0
Maryland	270	162	432	37.5
New Jersey	360	135	495	27.3
New York	507	100	607	16.5
Pennsylvania	332	143	485	29.5
MIDWEST				
Illinois	302	152	454	33.5
Indiana	255	166	421	39.4
Iowa	360	135	495	27.3
Michigan	464	116	580	20.0
Minnesota	446	109	555	19.6
Ohio	263	164	427	38.4
Wisconsin	473	101	574	17.6
SOUTH				
Alabama	118	183	301	60.8
Arkansas	122	183	305	60.0
D.C.	286	157	443	35.4
Florida	195	183	378	48.4
Georgia	183	183	366	50.0
Kentucky	188	183	371	49.3
Louisiana	173	183	356	51.4
Mississippi	96	183	279	65.6
North Carolina	192	183	375	48.8
Oklahoma	282	158	440	35.9
South Carolina	129	183	312	58.7
Tennessee	122	183	305	60.0
Texas	118	183	301	60.8
Virginia	310	150	460	32.6
West Virginia	206	181	387	46.8

TABLE 24 (continued)

MAXIMUM MONTHLY AFDC AND FOOD STAMP POTENTIAL BENEFITS*
(in dollars)

Region and State	Maximum AFDC Grant	Food Stamp Benefit	Combined Benefit	Food Stamps as a percent of total
WEST				
Alaska	571	215	786	27.4
Arizona	202	182	384	47.4
California	506	91	597	15.2
Colorado	313	149	462	32.3
Hawaii	468	250	718	34.8
Idaho	305	151	456	33.1
Kansas	353	137	490	28.0
Missouri	248	169	417	40.5
Montana	278	160	438	36.5
Nebraska	350	138	488	28.3
Nevada	241	171	412	41.5
New Mexico	233	173	406	42.6
North Dakota	334	143	477	30.0
Oregon	339	183	522	35.1
South Dakota	321	147	468	31.4
Utah	367	133	500	26.6
Washington	415	118	533	22.1
Wyoming	315	148	463	32.0

* As of October 1981 for a one-parent family of three persons.

SOURCE: U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Finance, "Major Federal Expenditure Programs Under the Jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Finance," Committee Print 97-13, Table 9-4, pp. 147-149.

TABLE 25

FEDERAL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: FISCAL 1980
(in millions of dollars)

Region and State	Spending Per Person	Taxes Per Person	Spending-Taxes Ratio	Dollar Flow
NEW ENGLAND				
Connecticut	2,866	2,952	.97	-265
Maine	2,289	1,712	1.35	649
Massachusetts	2,632	2,368	1.11	1,520
New Hampshire	2,149	2,270	.95	-111
Rhode Island	2,271	2,241	1.02	28
Vermont	2,008	1,843	1.11	84
Average	2,570	2,416	1.07	1,905
MID-ATLANTIC				
Delaware	2,209	2,531	.86	-192
Maryland	3,177	2,566	1.24	2,581
New Jersey	1,933	2,741	.71	-5,964
New York	2,314	2,430	.95	-2,036
Pennsylvania	2,119	2,281	.93	-1,921
Average	2,277	2,458	.93	-7,532
MIDWEST				
Illinois	2,015	2,727	.74	-8,126
Indiana	1,689	2,310	.73	-3,402
Iowa	1,789	2,270	.79	-1,402
Michigan	1,741	2,568	.68	-7,652
Minnesota	1,992	2,310	.86	-1,289
Ohio	1,829	2,369	.77	-5,828
Wisconsin	1,609	2,252	.71	-3,020
Average	1,830	2,462	.74	-30,719
SOUTH				
Alabama	2,274	1,718	1.32	2,160
Arkansas	1,973	1,620	1.21	807
Florida	2,359	2,128	1.11	2,240
Georgia	2,040	1,840	1.11	1,085
Kentucky	1,974	1,840	1.07	488
Louisiana	1,865	1,994	.94	-538
Mississippi	2,169	1,470	1.48	1,757
North Carolina	1,740	1,783	.98	-248
Oklahoma	2,184	2,168	1.01	47
South Carolina	2,004	1,660	1.29	1,068
Tennessee	2,535	1,872	1.35	3,026
Texas	2,080	2,309	.90	-3,235
Virginia	3,205	2,262	1.42	5,040
West Virginia	2,003	1,822	1.10	353
Average	2,194	1,992	1.10	14,048

TABLE 25 (continued)

FEDERAL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: FISCAL 1980
(in millions of dollars)

Region and State	Spending Per Person	Taxes Per Person	Spending-Taxes Ratio	Dollar Flow
WEST				
Alaska	5,274	3,362	1.58	769
Arizona	2,315	2,038	1.13	746
California	2,614	2,613	1.00	33
Colorado	2,417	2,373	1.02	124
Hawaii	3,282	2,389	1.36	858
Idaho	2,122	1,829	1.15	276
Kansas	2,299	2,454	.94	-365
Missouri	2,705	2,219	1.22	2,381
Montana	2,284	2,047	1.13	187
Nebraska	2,276	2,260	1.01	26
Nevada	2,363	2,651	.90	-227
New Mexico	3,272	1,894	1.72	1,782
North Dakota	2,553	2,075	1.23	312
Oregon	2,001	2,337	.85	-878
South Dakota	2,357	1,813	1.29	376
Utah	2,144	1,768	1.20	543
Washington	2,443	2,592	1.14	1,435
Wyoming	2,211	2,696	.83	-225
Average	2,578	2,425	1.06	8,153
District of Columbia	25,232	3,027	8.32	14,145
NORTHEAST	2,344	2,448	.96	-5,627
MIDWEST	1,830	2,462	.74	-30,719
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	2,101	2,455	.86	-36,346
SOUTH	2,194	1,992	1.10	14,048
WEST	2,578	2,425	1.06	8,153
SOUTH AND WEST	2,361	2,179	1.08	22,201
U.S. AVERAGE	2,307	2,307	--	--

SOURCE: Staff calculations from Lillian Rymarowicz, "Estimated Federal Tax Payments by Residents of Individual States Compared to Federal Outlays in the States, Fiscal Year 1977 with additional tables for Fiscal Years 1978, 1979, and 1980" (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Research Service, August 30, 1978, appended January 1982).

TABLE 26

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: 1970, 1976, 1981

Region and State	1970	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Number	Change, 1976-1981 Percent
NEW ENGLAND					
Connecticut	20,440.0	20,765.0	20,100.0	-665.0	-3.2
Maine	15,077.0	9,257.0	8,918.0	-339.0	-3.7
Massachusetts	63,481.0	57,632.0	55,923.0	-1709.0	-3.0
New Hampshire	5,467.0	13,348.0	15,469.0	2,121.0	15.9
Rhode Island	14,619.0	9,658.0	9,123.0	-535.0	-5.5
Vermont	3,653.0	4,333.0	4,396.0	63.0	1.5
Total	122,737.0	114,993.0	113,929.0	-1,064.0	-.9
MID-ATLANTIC					
Delaware	4,719.0	5,170.0	4,800.0	-370.0	-7.2
Maryland	121,814.0	133,085.0	128,493.0	-4,592.0	-3.5
New Jersey	65,870.0	69,234.0	71,072.0	1,838.0	2.7
New York	177,834.0	166,527.0	152,141.0	-14,386.0	-8.6
Pennsylvania	137,693.0	127,843.0	129,284.0	1,441.0	1.1
Total	507,930.0	501,859.0	485,790.0	-16,069.0	-3.2
MIDWEST					
Illinois	110,726.0	102,967.0	100,453.0	-2,514.0	-2.4
Indiana	44,447.0	39,139.0	40,127.0	988.0	2.5
Iowa	18,067.0	19,145.0	18,654.0	-491.0	-2.6
Michigan	53,436.0	53,877.0	53,767.0	-110.0	-.2
Minnesota	29,286.0	29,621.0	29,604.0	-17.0	-.1
Ohio	96,922.0	92,351.0	87,583.0	-768.0	-5.2
Wisconsin	25,542.0	26,300.0	26,546.0	246.0	.9
Total	378,426.0	363,400.0	356,734.0	-6,666.0	-1.8
SOUTH					
Alabama	54,308.0	59,222.0	49,937.0	-9,285.0	-15.7
Arkansas	16,561.0	18,295.0	19,011.0	716.0	3.9
District of Columbia	192,918.0	204,729.0	190,733.0	-13,996.0	-6.8
Florida	69,343.0	78,293.0	83,888.0	5,595.0	7.2
Georgia	73,764.0	75,707.0	77,882.0	2,175.0	2.9
Kentucky	34,685.0	35,403.0	31,216.0	-4,187.0	-11.8
Louisiana	27,586.0	31,199.0	31,927.0	728.0	2.3
Mississippi	20,278.0	24,543.0	25,119.0	576.0	2.4
North Carolina	37,331.0	41,627.0	42,393.0	766.0	1.8
Oklahoma	52,836.0	47,463.0	46,101.0	-1,362.0	-2.9
South Carolina	29,301.0	31,071.0	32,126.0	1,055.0	3.4
Tennessee	44,803.0	57,491.0	36,655.0	-20,836.0	-36.2
Texas	144,666.0	149,883.0	152,115.0	2,232.0	1.5
Virginia	138,764.0	142,226.0	150,377.0	8,151.0	5.7
West Virginia	13,279.0	15,531.0	15,280.0	-251.0	-1.6
Total	950,423.0	1,012,683.0	984,760.0	-27,923.0	-2.8

TABLE 26 (continued)

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: 1970, 1976, 1981

Region and State	1970	1976	1981	Change, 1976-1981 Number	Percent
WEST					
Alaska	14,481.0	15,844.0	15,150.0	-694.0	-4.4
Arizona	27,502.0	34,539.0	36,263.0	1,724.0	5.0
California	303,536.0	291,603.0	302,429.0	10,826.0	3.7
Colorado	42,314.0	48,633.0	49,471.0	838.0	1.7
Hawaii	26,338.0	24,917.0	26,050.0	1,133.0	4.6
Idaho	8,155.0	10,320.0	11,405.0	1,085.0	10.5
t Kansas	22,329.0	22,944.0	22,295.0	-649.0	-2.8
Missouri	65,028.0	66,084.0	65,810.0	-274.0	-.4
Montana	10,292.0	12,309.0	12,501.0	192.0	1.6
Nebraska	15,090.0	15,703.0	15,273.0	-430.0	-2.7
Nevada	8,051.0	9,068.0	9,085.0	17.0	.2
New Mexico	25,051.0	27,197.0	27,489.0	292.0	1.1
North Dakota	8,051.0	8,917.0	8,367.0	-550.0	-6.2
Oregon	24,109.0	25,904.0	28,836.0	2,932.0	11.3
South Dakota	9,251.0	10,804.0	9,927.0	-877.0	-8.1
Utah	38,250.0	35,078.0	36,510.0	1,432.0	4.1
Washington	52,563.0	57,688.0	62,360.0	4,672.0	8.1
Wyoming	5,186.0	6,301.0	6,607.0	306.0	4.9
Total	705,577.0	723,853.0	745,828.0	21,975.0	3.0
NORTHEAST	630,667.0	616,852.0	599,719.0	-17,133.0	-2.8
MIDWEST	378,426.0	363,400.0	356,734.0	-6,666.0	-1.8
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	1,009,093.0	980,252.0	956,453.0	-23,799.0	-2.4
SOUTH	950,423.0	1,012,683.0	984,760.0	-27,923.0	-2.8
WEST	705,577.0	723,853.0	745,828.0	21,975.0	3.0
SOUTH AND WEST	1,656,000.0	1,736,536.0	1,730,588.0	-5,948.0	-.3
U.S. TOTAL	2,665,093.0	2,716,788.0	2,687,041.0	-29,747.0	-1.1

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Manpower Information Systems, Annual Report of Employment by Geographic Area (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, December 31, 1975), p. V; December 31, 1976, p. VII; U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Workforce Information Analysis and Statistics Division, Surveys and Information Branch (MWD) unpublished data, 1982.

TABLE 27

URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACTION GRANTS, CUMULATIVE FISCAL 1978-1982
(in thousands of dollars)

Region and State	Grant Awards	Private Investment	Ratio	Jobs Created	Jobs Retained
NEW ENGLAND					
Connecticut	33,849	156,150	4.61	2,656	2,312
Maine	21,136	77,380	3.66	2,373	1,216
Massachusetts	183,595	1,155,099	6.29	30,270	8,960
New Hampshire	9,475	39,470	4.17	2,064	130
Rhode Island	19,162	139,824	7.30	5,523	340
Vermont	3,713	14,958	4.03	665	43
Total	270,930	1,582,881	5.84	43,551	13,001
MID-ATLANTIC					
Delaware	25,178	127,856	5.08	2,729	2,590
Maryland	44,466	204,811	4.61	3,261	2,377
New Jersey	95,710	528,511	5.52	19,032	5,354
New York	249,588	1,342,544	5.38	36,961	18,234
Pennsylvania	149,029	745,435	5.00	19,237	4,599
Total	563,971	2,949,157	5.23	81,220	33,154
MIDWEST					
Illinois	128,605	839,242	6.53	21,490	2,425
Indiana	56,260	403,951	7.18	5,878	3,636
Iowa	21,080	123,635	5.87	3,398	3,375
Michigan	192,967	1,087,383	5.64	19,162	5,818
Minnesota	98,742	658,530	6.67	10,665	7,796
Ohio	140,258	787,542	5.61	18,102	9,076
Wisconsin	50,410	272,776	5.41	5,329	4,556
Total	688,322	4,173,059	6.06	84,024	36,682
SOUTH					
Alabama	33,038	178,490	5.40	3,740	2,241
Arkansas	9,991	65,809	6.59	1,976	826
District of Columbia	5,653	18,549	3.28	350	375
Florida	18,468	169,827	9.20	2,675	299
Georgia	29,648	321,843	10.86	4,388	1,042
Kentucky	32,397	195,401	6.03	6,455	2,334
Louisiana	60,475	389,506	6.44	8,075	1,424
Mississippi	17,458	109,980	6.30	2,882	233
North Carolina	19,850	152,970	7.71	3,526	373
Oklahoma	26,314	106,652	4.05	4,788	648
South Carolina	34,315	210,778	6.14	4,712	1,841
Tennessee	53,478	339,130	6.34	7,676	1,131
Texas	88,138	669,161	7.59	15,237	2,834
Virginia	24,708	161,025	6.52	6,619	480
West Virginia	28,224	137,320	4.87	4,542	382
Total	482,155	3,226,441	6.69	77,641	16,463

TABLE 27 (Continued)

URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACTION GRANTS, CUMULATIVE FISCAL 1978-1982
(in thousands of dollars)

Region and State	Grant Awards	Private Investment	Ratio	Jobs Created	Jobs Retained
WEST					
Alaska	0	0	*	0	0
Arizona	2,594	13,226	5.10	846	300
California	163,828	1,149,839	7.02	30,566	5,710
Colorado	17,844	63,827	3.58	702	232
Hawaii	0	0	*	0	0
Idaho	700	3,037	4.34	106	0
Kansas	6,551	58,156	8.88	742	211
Missouri	69,069	337,122	4.88	10,604	2,697
Montana	4,165	24,441	5.87	383	256
Nebraska	750	2,826	3.77	51	0
Nevada	0	0	*	0	0
New Mexico	7,447	50,391	6.77	1,080	0
North Dakota	2,203	11,445	5.20	233	0
Oregon	15,052	54,084	3.59	618	46
South Dakota	6,289	44,725	7.11	689	184
Utah	12,853	111,075	8.64	1,335	1,967
Washington	23,908	150,475	6.29	3,758	357
Wyoming	0	0	*	0	0
Total	333,253	2,074,669	6.23	51,713	11,960
NORTHEAST	834,901	4,532,038	5.43	124,771	46,155
MIDWEST	688,322	4,173,059	6.06	84,024	36,682
NORTHEAST AND MIDWEST	1,523,223	8,705,097	5.71	208,795	82,837
SOUTH	482,155	3,226,441	6.69	77,641	16,463
WEST	333,253	2,074,669	6.23	51,713	11,960
SOUTH AND WEST	815,408	5,301,110	6.50	129,354	28,423
U.S. TOTAL	2,338,631	14,006,207	5.99	338,149	111,260

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Action Grant Information System, Data System and Statistics Division, Community Planning and Development, Unpublished Data, 1982.

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Connecticut

Population

o Population Growth, 1976-1981:

Connecticut: 1.6%; Northeast: 0.0%; U.S.: 5.4%.

Connecticut's population grew from 3.086 million to 3.134 million over the five-year period. The state had the third slowest growth rate in New England and the ninth slowest in the nation.

Income

o Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Connecticut: 72.1%; Northeast: 64.3%; U.S.: 64.6%.

Per capita income in Connecticut rose from $7,446 to $12,816 in this five-year period. The state's rate of growth was the highest in the region and the sixth highest in the nation.

o Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Connecticut: 67.7%; Northeast: 60.1%; U.S.: 60.7%.

During this five-year period, per capita disposable income in Connecticut rose from $6,391 to $10,720. This increase was the highest percentage change in the Northeast-Midwest region, and the eighth highest in the nation.

Employment and Unemployment

o Unemployment, 1981:

Connecticut: 6.2%; Northeast: 7.4%; U.S.: 7.6%.

In 1981, 98,000 people in Connecticut were unemployed. The unemployment rate was significantly better than in 1976, when 139,000 people were unemployed and the jobless rate was 9.4 percent. In the latest monthly state-by-state statistics, for October 1982, the unemployment rate had risen to 6.9 percent, with 110,800 unemployed, still below 1976.

o Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

Connecticut: 7.7%; Northeast: 7.2%; U.S.: 14.3%.

In the five-year period, Connecticut's labor force grew from 1.475 million to 1.589 million. The rate of growth was the second lowest in New England and ninth lowest nationwide.

(over)

- Employment Growth in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

  Connecticut: 10.1%; Northeast: 2.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

  The number of people employed in the manufacturing sector in Connecticut rose from 397,000 in 1976 to 437,000 in 1981, an increase of 40,000. Connecticut's percent increase in net manufacturing jobs was the fifth highest in the Northeast-Midwest region.

- Employment Growth in Service Sector, 1976-1981:

  Connecticut: 25.8%; Northeast: 24.5%; U.S.: 27.6%.

  In the five-year period, service sector employment in Connecticut grew from 230,000 to 290,000.

- Long-Term Unemployment, 1981: Number (Percent of total unemployed)

  Connecticut: 23,000 (23.5%); Northeast: 562,000 (29.4%); U.S.: 2,283,000 (27.6%).

  Total unemployment in Connecticut in 1981 reached 98,000 persons, of whom 23,000 remained jobless for more than 15 weeks. In 1981, Connecticut had the highest long-term unemployment rate in New England.

Federal Balance of Payments

In fiscal 1980, Connecticut experienced a deficit of $265 million in its balance of payments with the federal government, getting back only 97 cents in spending for every dollar in taxes sent to Washington. The New England region was the only one in the Northeast-Midwest region to show a surplus, getting back an additional $1.9 billion in spending -- a $1.07 rate of return on the dollar.

State Fiscal Condition

Although Connecticut showed a deficit of $40 million in fiscal 1982, it is expected to end fiscal 1983 with a slight surplus of $2 million. This is the result of the state's efforts to adopt many austerity measures, including across-the-board program cuts and permanent and temporary revenue increases.

Urban Development

From 1978 through 1982, Connecticut received $33.8 million in Urban Development Action Grants, which generated $156.2 million in private matching funds. For every dollar provided by the government, the private sector raised $4.61. A total of 2,656 new jobs was created.

Education

- Educational Levels, 1980:

  Four years of high school - Connecticut: 70.5%; Northeast: 67.1%; U.S.: 66.3%.
  Four years of college - Connecticut: 21.2%; Northeast: 17.8%; U.S.: 16.3%.

  Educational levels in Connecticut have increased significantly since 1970, when 56.0 percent of persons over 25 had completed four years of high school and 13.7 percent had finished four years of college.

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Delaware

Population

o Population Growth, 1976-1981.

Delaware: 0.8%; Northeast: 0.0%; U.S. 5.4%:

In the five-year period, Delaware's population grew from 593,000 to 598,000. Three states in the region (and four nationwide) lost population. Of all states that added population, Delaware and New Jersey had the fourth smallest percentage increase.

Income

o Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Delaware: 58.6%; Northeast: 64.5%; U.S.: 64.6%.

Per capita personal income in Delaware rose from $6,994 to 11,095 in the five-year period, resulting in the smallest percentage increase among Middle Atlantic states.

o Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Delaware: 56.1%; Northeast: 60.1%; U.S.: 60.7%.

During this five-year period, per capita disposable income in Delaware rose from $5,706 to $8,908. This represented the smallest percentage change in the Middle Atlantic states. Delaware had the fourth smallest increase in per capita income in the Northeast-Midwest region and the tenth smallest nationwide.

Employment and Unemployment

o Unemployment, 1981:

Delaware: 8.0%; Northeast: 7.4%; U.S.: 7.6%.

In 1981, 23,000 people in Delaware were unemployed, representing an improvement over the 8.9 percent rate of 1976. The unemployment situation continues to improve. In October 1982 (the latest monthly state-by-state data available), Delaware's unemployment rate stood at 7.6 percent.

o Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

Delaware: 11.2%; Northeast: 7.2%; U.S.: 14.3%.

(over)

In the five-year period, Delaware's labor force grew from 259,000 to 288,000. Delaware's labor force extension rate was the fifth highest in the Northeast-Midwest region.

- Employment Growth in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

  Delaware: 4.0%; Northeast: 2.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

  The number of people employed in Delaware's manufacturing sector rose from 68,000 in 1976 to 71,000 in 1981, resulting in the highest percentage increase among the Middle Atlantic states.

- Employment Growth in Service Sector, 1976-1981:

  Delaware: 27.4%; Northeast: 24.5%; U.S.: 27.6%.

  In this five-year period, employment in the service sector in Delaware increased from 38,000 to 49,000. This 11,000-person increase was the third largest in the Middle Atlantic states.

- Long-Term Unemployment, 1981: Numbers (percent of total unemployment):

  Delaware: 7,000 (30.4%); Northeast: 562,000 (29.4%); U.S.: 2,283,000 (27.6%).

  Total unemployment in Delaware in 1981 reached 23,000 persons; of these, 7,000 were jobless for more than 15 weeks. While Delaware has the second smallest long-term unemployment rate in the Middle Atlantic states, it has the tenth highest rate in the nation.

Federal Balance of Payments

In fiscal 1980 Delaware experienced a deficit of $192 million in its balance of payments with the federal government, getting back only 86 cents in spending for every dollar in taxes sent to Washington. The Middle Atlantic region had a deficit of over $7.5 billion, receiving 93 cent back on the dollar.

State Fiscal Condition

For both fiscal 1982 and 1983, Delaware is expected to have a surplus of $51 million, according to a survey by the National Governors' Association and the National Association of State Budget Officers.

Education

- Educational Levels, 1980:

  Four years of high school - Delaware: 67.8%; Northeast: 67.1%; U.S.: 66.3%.

  Four years of college - Delaware: 16.3%; Northeast: 17.8%; U.S.: 16.3%.

  Educational levels in Delaware have increased significantly since 1970, when 54.6 percent of persons over 25 had completed four years of high school and 13.1 percent had finished four years of college.

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Illinois

Population

- Population Growth, 1976-1981:

  Illinois: 0.9%; Midwest: 1.3%; U.S.: 5.4%.

  In the five-year period, Illinois' population grew by 102,000, from 11.360 million to 11.452 million. Three states in the region and four nationwide lost population. Of all states that added population, Illinois had the sixth lowest percentage increase.

Income

- Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

  Illinois: 58.6%; Midwest: 60.8%; U.S.: 64.6%.

  Per capita personal income in Illinois rose from $7,300 to $11,576 in this five-year period, the second lowest percentage increase in the Northeast-Midwest region.

- Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

  Illinois: 55.4%; Midwest 56.5%; U.S.: 60.7%.

  During the five-year period, per capita disposable income in Illinois rose from $6,232 to $9,682, an increase of $3,450. Its percentage increases the third lowest in the region and eighth lowest in the nation.

Unemployment and Employment

- Unemployment, 1981:

  Illinois: 8.5%; Midwest: 9.2%; U.S.: 7.6%.

  In 1981, 474,000 people in Illinois were unemployed, an increase from 332,000 in 1976, when the unemployment rate was 6.5 percent. In October 1982 (the latest monthly state-by-state unemployment data), Illinois' unemployment increased to 666,600. Its rate of 12 percent was the sixth highest in the nation.

- Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

  Illinois: 9.9%; Midwest: 8.8%; U.S.: 14.3%.

  In the five-year period, Illinois' labor force grew from 5.076 million to 5.577 million. Illinois had the second highest percentage increase in the Midwest.

(over)

- Employment Loss in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

  Illinois: -6.6%; Midwest: -3.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

  The number of people employed in the manufacturing sector in Illinois declined from 1.215 million in 1976 to 1.135 million in 1981. The state had the second highest percentage decline in the Northeast-Midwest region. Illinois was one of seven states in the region and 12 in the nation with fewer manufacturing jobs in 1981 than in 1976.

- Employment Growth in Service Sector, 1976-1982:

  Illinois: 14.7%; Midwest: 20.3%; U.S.: 27.6%.

  In this five-year period, service sector employment in Illinois increased from 834,000 to 957,000. Illinois had the lowest percentage increase in the Northeast-Midwest region and the second lowest nationwide.

- Long-Term Unemployment, 1981: Numbers (Percent of total unemployed):

  Illinois: 166,000(35.0%); Midwest: 764,000(35.4%); U.S.: 2,283,000(27.6%).

  Of 474,000 persons employed in Illinois in 1981, 166,000 were jobless for more than 15 weeks. Illinois' long-term unemployment rate was the third highest in the region and the fifth highest nationwide.

Federal Balance of Payments

In fiscal 1980, Illinois experienced a deficit of $8.1 billion in its balance of payments with the federal government, receiving only 74 cents in spending for every dollar in taxes sent to Washington -- the fourth lowest rate of return nationwide. The Midwest region had a deficit of $30.7 billion, receiving back only 74 cents on the dollar, well below any other region.

Urban Development

From fiscal 1978 through fiscal 1982, Illinois received $128.6 million in Urban Development Action Grants. This generated $839.2 million in private matching funds. For every dollar provided by the government, the private sector raised $6.53. A total of 21,490 new jobs was created.

Education

- Educational Levels, 1980:

  Four years of high school - Illinois: 65.0%; Midwest: 67.7%; U.S.: 66.3%.
  Four years of college - Illinois: 14.5%; Midwest: 14.7%; U.S.: 16.3%.

  Educational levels have increased significantly in Illinois since 1970, when 52.6 percent of persons over 25 had completed four years of high school and 10.3 percent had finished four years of college.

Agriculture

- Agriculture Cash Receipts Growth, 1976-1981:

  Illinois: 23.6%; Midwest: 46.3%; U.S.: 50.4%.

  Illinois' increase in agriculture cash receipts from $6.2 billion to $7.6 billion represented the lowest percentage growth in the Midwest.

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Indiana

Population

o Population Growth, 1976-1981:

Indiana: 1.8%; Midwest: 1.3%; U.S.: 5.4%.

In the five-year period, Indiana's population grew from 5.372 million to 5.468 million, an increase of 96,000. Three states in the region and four nationwide lost population. Of all states that added population, Indiana had the ninth lowest growth rate.

Income

o Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Indiana: 55.5%; Midwest: 60.8%; U.S.: 64.6%.

Per capita personal income in Indiana rose from $6,251 in 1976 to $9,720 in 1981. The state's percentage increase was the lowest among all the Northeastern and Midwestern states. It also had the second slowest growth rate nationwide.

o Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Indiana: 52.3%; Midwest: 56.5%; U.S.: 60.7%.

During the five-year period, per capita disposable income in Indiana rose from $5,353 to $8,151. Indiana had the lowest percentage change of any state in the Northeast-Midwest region, and the third lowest nationwide.

Employment and Unemployment

o Unemployment, 1981:

Indiana: 10.0%; Midwest: 9.2%; U.S.: 7.6%.

In 1981, 263,000 people were out of work in Indiana. This was up sharply from 1976, when the unemployment rate was 6.1 percent and 148,000 were unemployed. Indiana's unemployment rate has risen significantly, according to the lastest monthly state-by-state data. In October 1982, 310,000 people were unemployed, for a rate of 11.9 percent.

o Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

Indiana: 7.8%; Midwest: 8.8%; U.S.: 14.3%.

In the five-year period, Indiana's labor force grew from 2.427 million to 2.617 million, an increase of 190,000 workers. Indiana's percentage increase was the eighth lowest in the region and the tenth lowest nationwide.

(over)

- Employment Loss in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

  Indiana: -4.1%; Midwest: -3.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

  The number of people employed in the manufacturing sector in Indiana declined from 685,000 in 1976 to 657,000 in 1981. Indiana had the fourth highest percentage decrease in the Northeast-Midwest region. Indiana was one of seven states in the region and 12 nationwide that had more manufacturing jobs in 1976 than in 1981.

- Employment Growth in Service Sector, 1976-1981:

  Indiana: 19.6%; Midwest: 20.3%; U.S.: 27.6%.

  In the five-year period, employment in the service sector increased from 285,000 to 341,000. Only three states in the Northeast-Midwest region had lower service sector employment increases than Indiana. Nationally, Indiana had the ninth lowest percentage increase.

- Long-Term Unemployment, 1981: Number (Percent of total unemployed):

  Indiana: 91,000 (34.6%); Midwest: 764,000 (35.4%); U.S.: 2,283,000 (27.6%).

  Of 263,00 persons unemployed in Indiana in 1981, 91,000 remained jobless for more than 15 weeks. Indiana's long-term unemployment rate was the fourth highest in the region and the fifth highest nationwide.

Balance of Payments

In fiscal 1980, Indiana experienced a $3.4 billion deficit in its balance of payments with the federal government, receiving only 73 cents in spending for every dollar in taxes sent to Washington -- the third lowest return nationwide. The Midwest region had a deficit of $30.7 billion, getting back only 74 cents on the dollar, well below any other region.

Urban Development

From 1978 through 1982, Indiana received $56.3 million in Urban Development Action Grants, which generated $404 million in private matching funds. For every dollar provided by the government, the private sector raised $7.18. A total of 5,878 new jobs was created.

Education

- Educational Levels, 1980:

  Four years high school - Indiana: 65.9%; Midwest: 67.7%; U.S.: 66.3%.
  Four years college - Indiana: 12.4%; Midwest: 14.7%; U.S.: 16.3%.

  Educational levels in Indiana have increased significantly since 1970, when 52.9 percent of persons over 25 years of age had finished four years of high school and 8.3 percent had completed four years of college.

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Iowa

Population

o Population Loss, 1976-1981:

Iowa: -0.2%; Midwest: 1.3%; U.S.: 5.4%

For the five-year period, Iowa was one of only three states in the region (and four nationwide) to have a net loss of population. The number of persons in Iowa decreased from 2.904 million to 2.899 million.

Income

o Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Iowa: 66.0%; Midwest: 60.8%; U.S.: 64.6%.

Per capita personal income in Iowa rose from $6,308. to $10,474 in this five-year period. Iowa had the fifth highest percentage increase of all states in the Northeast-Midwest region.

o Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Iowa: 63.8%; Midwest: 56.5%; U.S.: 60.7%.

During the five-year period, Iowa's per capita disposable income rose from $5,357 to $8,773. The state had the highest per capita growth rate in the Midwest and the third highest in the Northeast-Midwest region.

Employment and Unemployment

o Unemployment, 1981:

Iowa: 6.9%; Midwest: 9.2%; U.S.: 7.6%.

In 1981, 98,000 people in Iowa were unemployed. The 1981 rate represented a significant increase over the 1976 level of 4 percent. The rate continues to rise, according to the latest monthly state-by-state unemployment statistics: in October 1982, 105,700 Iowans were out of work, for an unemployment rate of 7.8 percent.

o Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

Iowa: 6.2%; Midwest: 8.8%; U.S.: 14.3%.

In the five-year period, Iowa's labor force grew from 1.335 million to 1.418 million. Iowa had the lowest percentage increase in the Midwest and the second lowest nationwide.

o Employment Growth in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

Iowa: .8%; Midwest: 3.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

- over -

The number of people employed in the manufacturing sector in Iowa increased from 234,000 in 1976 to 236,000 in 1981. Seven states in the Northeast-Midwest region experienced a net decline of manufacturing jobs over the five-year period. Of the states to show a net increase, Iowa had the lowest percentage growth in the region.

- Employment Growth in Service Sector, 1976-1981:

  Iowa: 15.1%; Midwest: 20.3%; U.S.: 27.6%.

  In this five-year period, employment in the service sector in Iowa increased from 182,000 to 209,000. This increase of 28,000 was the second smallest both in the region and nationally.

- Long-Term Unemployment, 1981: Number (percent of total unemployed):

  Iowa: 28,000 (28.6%); Midwest: 764,000 (35.4%); U.S.: 2,283,000 (27.6%).

  Total unemployment in Iowa in 1981 reached 98,000 persons; of these, 28,000 were jobless for more than 15 weeks. Iowa has the lowest level of long-term unemployment in the Midwest.

Federal Balance of Payments

In fiscal 1980, Iowa experienced a deficit of $1.4 billion in its balance of payments with the federal government. This means that Iowa received only 79 cents in spending for every dollar sent in taxes to Washington -- the eighth lowest return nationwide. The Midwest region registered a deficit of $30.7 billion, a 74-cent rate of return.

State Fiscal Condition

In fiscal 1982 Iowa showed an ending budget balance of $22 million. This surplus is expected to drop to $10 million in fiscal 1983, according to a survey by the National Governors' Association and National Association of State Budget Officers.

Education

- Educational Levels, 1980:

  Four years high school - Iowa: 71.2%; Midwest: 67.7%; U.S.: 66.3%.
  Four years college - Iowa: 14.1%; Midwest: 14.7%; U.S. 16.3%.

  Educational levels in Iowa have increased significantly since 1970, when 59.0 percent of persons over 25 had completed four years of high school and 9.1 percent had finished four years of college.

Agriculture

- Agriculture Cash Receipts Growth, 1976-1982:

  Iowa: 49.8%; Midwest: 46.3%; U.S.: 50.4%.

  Iowa's increase in agriculture cash receipts from $7.2 billion to $10.7 billion represented the fourth highest percentage growth in the Midwest.

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Maine

Population

o Population Growth, 1976-1981:

Maine: 3.9%; Northeast: 0.0%; U.S.: 5.4%.

For the five-year period, Maine's population grew from 1.090 million to 1.133 million. Maine had the third highest percentage growth rate in the Northeast-Midwest region.

Income

o Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Maine: 59.6%; Northeast: 64.3%; U.S.: 64.6%.

Per capita personal income in Maine rose from $5,349 to $8,535 in this five-year period. Maine had the lowest percentage increase in New England.

o Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Maine: 56.1%; Northeast: 60.1%; U.S.: 60.7%.

During the five-year period, per captia disposable income in Maine rose from $4,724 to $7,375. The state had the lowest percentage increase in New England. Maine had the fourth lowest per capita increase in the Northeast-Midwest region and the tenth lowest nationwide.

Employment and Unemployment

o Unemployment, 1981:

Maine: 7.3%; Northeast: 7.4%; U.S.: 7.6%.

In 1981, 37,000 people in Maine were unemployed, a significant improvement over 1976. In that year the unemployment rate was 8.9 percent. In October 1982 (the latest monthly state-by-state data), the unemployment rate in Maine stood at 7.5 percent.

o Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

Maine: 7.8%; Northeast: 7.2%; U.S.: 14.3%.

In the five-year period, Maine's labor force grew from 472,000 to 509,000, an increase of 37,000. Maine's rate of increase was the eighth lowest in the region.

(over)

- Employment Growth in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

  Maine: 10.0%; Northeast: 2.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

  The number of people employed in the manufacturing sector in Maine increased from 103,000 in 1976 to 113,000 in 1981. Maine's rate of increase in manufacturing jobs was the sixth highest in the Northeast-Midwest region.

- Employment Growth in Service Sector, 1976-1981:

  Maine: 25.7%; Northeast: 24.5%; U.S.: 27.6%.

  In the five-year period, employment in the service sector in Maine increased from 64,000 to 84,000. Maine's service sector employment growth rate was slightly below the New England average of 27.3 percent.

- Long-Term Unemployment, 1981: Number (Percent of total unemployed):

  Maine: 8,000 (21.6%), Northeast: 562,000 (29.4%); U.S.: 2,283,000 (27.6%).

  Total unemployment in Maine in 1981 reached 37,000 persons, of whom 8,000 remained jobless for more than 15 weeks.

Federal Balance of Payments

In 1980, Maine realized a $649 million surplus in its balance of payments with the federal government, getting back $1.35 in spending for every dollar in taxes sent to Washington. The New England region is the only one in the Northeast and Midwest to register a surplus, receiving an additional $1.9 billion in spending -- a $1.07 return on the dollar.

State Fiscal Condition

In fiscal 1982, Maine showed an ending budget balance of $19 million. This was the highest ending balance of any New England state. In fiscal 1983, this surplus is expected to drop to $16 million.

Urban Development

From 1978 through 1982, Maine received $21.1 million in Urban Development Action Grants. This generated $77.4 million in private matching funds. For every dollar provided by the government, the private sector raised $3.66. A total of 2,373 new jobs was created.

Education

- Educational Levels, 1980:

  Four years of high school - Maine: 68.5%; Northeast: 67.1%; U.S.: 66.3%.
  Four years of college - Maine: 14.0%; Northeast: 17.8%; U.S.: 16.3%.

  Educational levels in Maine have increased significantly since 1970, when 54.7 percent of persons over 25 had completed four years of high school and 8.4 percent had finished four years of college.

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Massachusetts

Population

o Population Growth, 1976-1981:

Massachusetts: 0.4%; Northeast: 0.0%; U.S.: 5.4%.

In the five-year period, Massachusetts' population increased from 5.749 million to 5.773 million. This growth of 24,000 represents the second smallest increase in New England. Three states in the region (and four nationwide) lost population. Of all states that added population, Massachusetts had the third smallest percentage increase.

O Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Massachusetts: 66.2%; Northeast: 64.3%; U.S.: 64.6%.

Per capita personal income in Massachusetts rose from $6,697 in 1976 to $11,128 in 1981, representing the fifth largest percentage increase in the Northeast-Midwest region.

o Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Massachusetts: 60.9%; Northeast: 60.1%; U.S.: 60.7%.

During the five-year period, per capita disposable income in Massachusetts rose from $5,726 to $9,211. Both Massachusetts and Rhode Island had per capita increases below the New England regional average of 62.4 percent.

Unemployment and Employment

o Unemployment, 1981:

Massachusetts: 6.3%; Northeast: 7.4%; U.S.: 7.6%.

In 1981, 188,000 people in Massachusetts were unemployed, representing a significant improvement over 1976, when the state's unemployment rate stood at 9.5 percent. In October 1982 (the latest state-by-state monthly unemployment data), Massachusetts had 220,300 unemployed for a 7.2 percent rate.

o Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

Massachusetts: 7.2%; Northeast: 7.2%; U.S.: 14.3%.

In the five-year period, Massachusetts' labor force grew from 2.762 million to 2.961 million, representing the smallest percent-age increase in New England and the fifth smallest in the nation.

(over)

- Employment Growth in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

  Massachusetts: 12.3%; Northeast: 2.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

  The number of people employed in Massachusetts' manufacturing sector increased from 594,000 in 1976 to 667,000 in 1981, representing the fourth highest percentage increase in the Northeast-Midwest region.

- Employment Growth in Service Sector, 1976-1981:

  Massachusetts: 28.6%; Northeast: 24.5%; U.S.: 27.6%.

  In the five-year period, employment in the service sector in Massachusetts grew from 516,000 to 664,000. Massachusetts' service sector had the highest growth rate in New England and the third highest in the Northeast.

- Long-Term Unemployment, 1976-1981: Number (Percent of Total Unemployment):

  Massachusetts: 41,000 (21.8%); Northeast: 562,000 (29.4%); U.S.: 2,283,000 (27.6%).

  In 1981, total unemployment in Massachusetts was 188,000; 41,000 people had been unemployed for over 15 weeks.

Federal Balance of Payments

In fiscal 1980, Massachusetts realized a $1.52 billion surplus in its balance of payments with the federal government, getting back $1.11 for every dollar in taxes sent to Washington. The New England region was the only one in the Northeast and Midwest to register a surplus, receiving an additional $1.9 billion in spending -- a $1.07 rate of return on the dollar.

State Fiscal Condition

Although Massachusetts is expected to end fiscal 1983 with a surplus of $8 million, this represents only 0.2 percent of the state's budget. In fiscal 1982, Massachusetts had an ending balance of $4 million, according to a survey by the National Governors' Association and National Association of State Budget Officers.

Urban Development

From 1978 through 1982, Massachusetts received $183.6 million in Urban Development Action Grants. This generated $1.2 billion in private matching funds. For every dollar provided by the government, the private sector raised $6.29. A total of 30,270 new jobs was created.

Education

- Educational Levels, 1980:

  Four years high school: Massachusetts: 72.7%; Northeast: 67.1%; U.S.: 66.3%.
  Four years college: Massachusetts: 20.0%; Northeast: 17.8%; U.S.: 16.3%.

  Educational levels in Massachusetts have increased significantly since 1970, when 58.5 percent of persons over 25 years of age had completed four years of high school and 12.6 percent had finished four years of college.

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Maryland

Population

o Population Growth, 1976-1981:

Maryland: 2.2%; Northeast: 0.0%; U.S.: 5.4%.

In the five-year period, Maryland's population grew from 4.172 million to 4.263 million. This increase of 91,000 represents the fastest growth rate in the Middle Atlantic region.

Income

o Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Maryland: 64.2%; Northeast: 64.3%; U.S.: 64.6%.

Per capita personal income in Maryland rose from $6,990 in 1976 to $11,477 in 1981, representing the second largest percentage increase among Middle Atlantic states.

o Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Maryland: 61.3%; Northeast: 60.1%; U.S.: 60.7%.

During the five-year period, per capita disposable income in Maryland rose from $5,815 to $9,380, representing the largest percentage change among Middle Atlantic states and the fourth largest in the Northeast-Midwest region.

Employment and Unemployment

o Unemployment, 1981:

Maryland: 7.3%; Northeast: 7.4%; U.S.: 7.6%.

In 1981, 157,000 workers in Maryland were unemployed, up from 128,000 in 1976, when the unemployment rate was 6.7 percent. The unemployment rate continued to rise, reaching 8.0 percent in the latest monthly state-by-state data. In October 1982, 174,100 people in Maryland were out of work.

o Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

Maryland: 13.9%; Northeast: 7.2%; U.S.: 14.3%.

- over -

In the five-year period, Maryland's labor force grew from 1. million to 2.164 million, representing the largest rate of increase among Middle Atlantic states. While the expansion in Maryland's work force was significantly larger than the 8 percent average increase in the Northeast-Midwest region, it still was below the national average increase.

- Employment Loss in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

  Maryland: -.6%; Northeast: 2.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

  Employment in the manufacturing sector in Maryland decreased from 232,000 to 231,000, representing the second largest percentage decline in the Northeast. Maryland is one of seven states in the region and 12 nationwide that had more manufacturing jobs in 1976 than in 1981.

- Employment Growth in Service Sector, 1976-1981:

  Maryland: 31.1%; Northeast: 24.5%; U.S.: 27.6%.

  In the five-year period, service sector employment in Maryland increased from 287,000 to 377,000. Maryland had the highest percentage increase in the Northeast-Midwest region and the thirteenth highest in the nation.

- Long-Term Unemployment, 1981: Number (percent of total unemployed):

  Maryland: 49,000 (31.2%); Northeast: 562,000 (29.4);
  U.S.: 2,283,000 (27.6%).

  In 1981, 49,000 of the 157,000 people unemployed in Maryland had been jobless for more than 15 weeks. Maryland and New York had the second highest long-term unemployment rate in the Northeast and the ninth highest in the nation.

Federal Balance of Payments

In 1981, Maryland realized a $2.6 billion surplus in its balance of payments with the federal government, getting back $1.24 in spending for every dollar in taxes sent to Washington. The Middle Atlantic region had a cumulative deficit of $7.5 billion, getting back only 93 cents on the dollar.

State Fiscal Condition

In fiscal 1982 Maryland showed a state surplus of $156 million, the largest ending balance in the Middle Atlantic area. In fiscal 1983, however, Maryland no longer is expected to show a surplus.

Education

- Educational Levels, 1980:

  Four years of high school - Maryland: 66.7%; Northeast: 67.1%; U.S.: 66.3%.
  Four years of college - Maryland: 19.8%; Northeast: 17.8%; U.S.: 16.3%.

  Educational levels in Maryland have increased significantly since 1970, when 52.3 percent of persons over 25 had finished four years of high school and 13.9 percent had finished four years of college.

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Michigan

Population

- Population Change, 1976-1981:

  Michigan: 1.0%; Midwest: 1.3%; U.S.: 5.4%.

  In the five-year period, Michigan's population grew from 9.117 million to 9.204 million. Three states in the region (and four nationwide) lost population. Of the states that added population, Michigan had the seventh smallest increase in both the region and the nation.

Income

- Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

  Michigan: 60.4%; Midwest: 60.8%; U.S.: 64.6%.

  Per capita personal income in Michigan rose from $6,727 in 1976 to $10,790 in 1981, representing the fifth smallest percentage increase in the Northeast-Midwest region.

- Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

  Michigan: 58.4%; Midwest: 56.5%; U.S.: 60.7%.

  During the five-year period, per capita disposable income in Michigan rose from $5,699 to $9,028. This was the second largest per capita change in the Midwest.

Unemployment and Employment

- Unemployment, 1981:

  Michigan: 12.3%; Midwest: 9.2%; U.S.: 7.6%.

  In 1981, 528,000 people in Michigan were unemployed, representing a significant increase over the 374,000 unemployed in 1976, when the unemployment rate was 9.4 percent. Michigan's unemployment rate rose sharply to 14.9 percent in October 1982 (the latest monthly state-by-state data), when 636,700 people were out of work. This was the third highest rate in the country.

- Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

  Michigan: 7.6%; Midwest: 8.8%; U.S.: 14.3%.

  In the five-year period, Michigan's labor force increased from 3.997 million to 4.301 million. This increase of 7.6 percent was the sixth smallest in the region and the eighth smallest nationwide.

(over)

- Employment Loss in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

  Michigan: -7.5%; Midwest: -3.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

  The number of people employed in the manufacturing sector in Michigan declined from 1.057 million in 1976 to 978,000 in 1981, representing the largest percentage drop in manufacturing employment for any state in the region. Michigan was one of 12 states nationwide that had more manufacturing jobs in 1976 than 1981. Only West Virginia lost a higher percentage of manufacturing jobs.

- Employment Growth in Service Sector, 1976-1981:

  Michigan: 21.1%; Midwest: 20.3%, U.S.: 27.6%.

  During this five-year period, employment in the service sector in Michigan grew from 541,000 to 655,000.

- Long-Term Unemployment, 1981: Number (Percent of total unemployed):

  Michigan: 209,000 (39.6%); Midwest: 764,000 (35.4%); U.S.: 2,283,000 (27.6%).

  Total unemployment in Michigan reached 528,000 in 1981, of which 209,000 persons remained jobless for more than 15 weeks. Michigan had 9.2 percent of the nation's long-term unemployed. The percentage of its total unemployed out of work more than 15 weeks was the highest in the nation.

Federal Balance of Payments

In 1980, Michigan experienced a deficit of $7.6 billion in its balance of payments with the federal government. This means that Michigan received only 68 cents in spending for every dollar in taxes sent to Washington -- the lowest return nationwide. The Midwest had a deficit of $30.7 billion, getting back only 74 cents on the dollar, well below any other region.

State Fiscal Conditions

Although fiscal conditions in Michigan have deteriorated, the state is expected to have a balanced budget in both fiscal 1982 and 1983. This is a result of Michigan's efforts to adopt many austerity measures, including selective program cuts, permanent and temporary revenue increases, and personnel cutbacks and furloughs.

Education

- Educational Levels, 1980:

  Four years of high school - Michigan: 68.2%; Midwest: 67.7%; U.S.: 66.3%.
  Four years of college - Michigan: 15.2%; Midwest: 14.7%; U.S.: 16.3%.

  Educational levels in Michigan have increased significantly since 1970, when 52.8 percent of persons over 25 had finished four years of high school and 9.4 percent had completed four years of college.

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Minnesota

Population

o Population Growth, 1976-1981:

Minnesota: 3.5%; Midwest: 1.3%; U.S.: 5.4%.

In the five-year period, Minnesota's population grew from 3.957 million to 4.094 million. This increase of 137,000 represents the fastest growth rate in the Midwest, and the fourth highest in the Northeast-Midwest region.

Income

o Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Minnesota: 70.3%; Midwest: 60.8%; U.S.: 64.6%.

Per capita personal income in Minnesota rose from $6,323 to $10,768 in the five-year period, representing the second highest percentage increase in the entire Northeast-Midwest region.

o Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Minnesota: 53.9%; Midwest: 56.5%; U.S.: 60.7%.

During the five-year period, Minnesota's per capita disposable income rose from $5,322 to $8,192. This represented the second smallest percentage in the Northeast-Midwest region and the sixth smallest nationwide.

Employment and Unemployment

o Unemployment, 1981.

Minnesota: 5.5%; Midwest: 9.2%; U.S.: 7.6%.

In 1981, 118,000 people in Minnesota were unemployed. In 1976, the state's unemployment rate was 5.9 percent. In October 1982 (the latest monthly state-by-state data), Minnesota had 165,5000 people unemployed, a rate of 7.6 percent, up sharply from both 1976 and 1981.

o Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

Minnesota: 14.9%; Midwest: 8.8%; U.S.: 14.3%.

In the five-year period, Minnesota's labor force grew from 1.865 million to 2.143 million. This expansion represents the third largest percentage increase in the Northeast-Midwest region; Minnesota is one of only three states in the region that exceeded the national growth rate.

(over)

- Employment Growth in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

  Minnesota: 12.7%; Midwest: -3.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

  The number of people employed in the manufacturing sector in Minnesota increased from 322,000 in 1976 to 362,000 in 1981. This represents the highest percentage increase in the Midwest and the third highest in the Northeast-Midwest region.

- Employment Growth in Service Sector, 1976-1981:

  Minnesota: 31.0%; Midwest: 20.3%; U.S.: 27.6%.

  For the five-year period, employment in the service sector in Minnesota grew from 292,000 to 382,000, representing the second highest percentage increase in the Northeast-Midwest region.

- Long-Term Unemployment, 1981: Number (Percent of Total Unemployment):

  Minnesota: 27,000(22.9%); Midwest: 764,000(35.4%); U.S.: 2,283,000(27.6%).

  Total unemployment in Minnesota in 1981 reached 118,000, of which 27,000 people remained jobless for more than 15 weeks. Those unemployed workers represent 22.9% of the total unemployment in the state, the lowest figure of its kind in the Midwest.

Federal Balance of Payments

In fiscal 1980, Minnesota experienced a deficit of $1.3 billion in its balance of payments with the federal government. This means that Minnesota received only 86 cents for every dollar in taxes sent to Washington. The Midwest region had a deficit of $30.7 billion, getting back only 74 cents for every dollar contributed, well below any other region.

State Fiscal Condition

At the end of fiscal 1982, Minnesota's state government had a deficit of $652 million, the highest of any of the 50 states. The fiscal 1983 ending balance is projected to be $49 million.

Education

- Educational Levels, 1980:

  Four years of high school - Minnesota: 72.4%; Midwest: 67.7%; U.S.: 66.3%.
  Four years of college - Minnesota: 16.7%; Midwest: 14.7%; U.S.: 16.3%.

  Educational levels in Minnesota have increased significantly since 1970, when 57.6 percent of persons over 25 had completed four years of high school and 11.1 percent had finished four years of college.

Agriculture

- Agriculture Cash Receipts Growth, 1976-1982:

  Minnesota: 75.9%; Midwest: 46.3%; U.S.: 50.4%.

  Minnesota's increase in agricultural cash receipts from $3.9 billion to $6.9 billion represented the largest percentage growth in the Midwest and the second highest in the nation.

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Missouri*

Population

- Population Growth, 1976-1981:

  Missouri: 2.4%; Midwest: 1.3%; U.S.: 5.4%.

  In the five-year period, Missouri's population grew from 4.824 million to 4.941 million, an increase of 117,000.

Income

- Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

  Missouri: 62.5%; Midwest: 60.8%; U.S.: 64.6%.

  During this five-year period, personal income in Missouri rose from $5,940 to $9,651, an increase of $3,711.

- Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

  Missouri: 59.5%; Midwest: 56.5%; U.S.: 60.7%.

  Per capita disposable income in Missouri rose by $3,042, from $5,114 to $8,156, in these five years.

Employment and Unemployment

- Unemployment, 1981:

  Missouri: 7.7%; Midwest: 9.2%; U.S.: 7.6%.

  In 1981, 178,000 workers in Missouri were unemployed, up from 133,000 in 1976, when the unemployment rate was 6.3 percent. The unemployment rate continued to rise in 1982, reaching 8.7 percent in the latest monthly state-by-state data. In October 1982, 199,500 Missourians were out of work.

- Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

  Missouri: 9.0%; Midwest: 8.8%; U.S.: 14.3%.

  Missouri's labor force grew from 2,126,000 in 1976 to 2,317,000 in 1981. While Missouri's rate of expansion was above the Northeast-Midwest average of 8.0 percent, it remained well below the national figure, by 5.3 percent.

- Employment Growth in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

  Missouri: 0.6%; Midwest: -3.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

  The number of people employed in the manufacturing sector in Missouri increased from 425,000 in 1976 to 427,000 in 1981.

(over)

- Employment Growth in Service Sector, 1976-1981:

  Missouri: 23.9%; Midwest: 20.3%; U.S.: 27.6%.

  In the five-year period, employment in the service sector in Missouri grew from 327,000 to 405,000.

- Long-Term Unemployment, 1981: Number (Percent of total unemployed):

  Missouri: 53,000(29.8%); Midwest: 764,000(35.4%); U.S.: 2,283,000(27.6%).

  Of 178,000 persons unemployed in Missouri in 1981, 53,000 were jobless for more than 15 weeks. Missouri ranked thirteenth in the nation in the number of long-term unemployed.

Federal Balance of Payments

In fiscal 1981, Missouri realized a surplus of $2.4 billion in its balance of payments with the federal government, getting back $1.22 in spending for every dollar in taxes sent to Washington.

State Fiscal Condition

Missouri's state government expected to have a surplus of $105 million at the end of fiscal 1982 and anticipates a balance of $63 million in fiscal 1983, according to a survey by the National Governors' Association and the National Association of State Budget Officers.

Urban Development

From 1978 through 1982, Missouri received $69.1 million in Urban Development Action Grants, which generated $337.1 million in private funds. For every dollar provided by the government, the private sector raised $4.88. A total of 10,664 new jobs were created.

Education

- Educational Levels, 1980:

  Four years of high school - Missouri: 63.7%; Midwest: 67.7%; U.S.: 66.3%.
  Four years of college - Missouri: 14.0%; Midwest: 14.7%; U.S.: 16.3%.

  Educational levels have increased significantly in Missouri since 1970, when 48.8 percent of persons over 25 had completed four years of high school and 9.0 percent had finished four years of college.

Agriculture

- Agriculture Cash Receipts, 1976-1982:

  Missouri: 52.6%; Midwest: 46.3%; U.S.: 50.4%.

  Missouri's agriculture cash receipts rose from $2.8 billion in 1976 to $4.2 billion in 1981.

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*Figures for Missouri have not been aggregated in totals for the Midwest.

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New Hampshire

Population

o Population Growth, 1976-1981:

New Hampshire: 10.6%; Northeast: 0.0%; U.S.: 5.4%.

In the five-year period, New Hampshire's population grew from 846,000 to 936,000. New Hampshire had the fastest growth rate in the Northeast-Midwest region and the twelfth highest percentage increase in the nation.

Income

o Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

New Hampshire: 68.2%; Northeast: 64.3%; U.S.: 64.6%.

Per capita personal income in New Hampshire rose from $5,942 in 1976 to $9,994 in 1980. New Hampshire had the second highest percentage increase among Northeastern states and in the region.

o Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

New Hampshire: 64.7%; Northeast: 60.1%; U.S.: 60.7%.

During the five-year period, per capita disposable income in New Hampshire rose from $5,197 to $8,560. The state had the second highest percentage increase in the Northeast-Midwest region and the eleventh highest in the nation.

Employment and Unemployment

o Unemployment, 1981:

New Hampshire: 5.0%; Northeast 7.4%; U.S.: 7.6%.

In 1981, 24,000 people in New Hampshire were unemployed. The rate has improved significantly since 1976, when it stood at 6.5 percent. The most recent monthly state-by-state data, for October 1982, shows that New Hampshire's unemployment rate had risen to 7.1 percent, with 34,100 people unemployed.

o Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

New Hampshire: 24.0%; Northeast: 7.2%; U.S.: 14.3%.

In the five-year period, New Hampshire's labor force grew from 387,000 to 480,000. New Hampshire had the highest labor force expansion rate in the region and was one of only three states in the region that increased their work force at a rate greater that the national average.

(over)

- Employment Growth in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

  New Hampshire: 23.2%; Northeast: 2.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

  The number of people employed in the manufacturing sector in New Hampshire increased from 95,000 in 1976 to 116,000 in 1981. The state had the second highest percentage increase in the Northeast-Midwest region and the eighth highest nationwide.

- Employment Growth in Service Sector, 1976-1981:

  New Hampshire: 29.8%; Northeast: 24.5%; U.S.: 27.6%.

  For the five-year period, employment in the service sector increased from 59,000 to 77,000. New Hampshire the highest percentage increase in New England and the fourth highest in the Northeast-Midwest region.

- Long-Term Unemployment, 1981: Number (Percent of total Unemployed):

  New Hampshire: 5,000(20.8%); Northeast: 562,000(29.4%); U.S.: 2,283,000(27.6%).

  Of 24,000 persons in New Hampshire who were unemployed in 1981, 5,000 were jobless for more than 15 weeks.

Federal Balance of Payments

In 1981, New Hampshire experienced a deficit of $111 million in its balance of payments with the federal government, getting back only 95 cents for every dollar in taxes sent to Washington. The New England region was the only one in the Northeast and Midwest to register a surplus, getting back an additional $1.9 billion in spending -- a $1.07 return on the dollar.

State Fiscal Condition

New Hampshire is expected to show a deficit of $32 million at the end of fiscal 1982 and $21 million after fiscal 1983.

Urban Development

From 1978 through 1982, New Hampshire received $9.5 million in Urban Development Action Grants, which generated $39.5 million in private matching funds. For every dollar provided by the government, the private sector raised $4.17. A total of 2,064 new jobs was created.

Education

- Educational Levels, 1980:

  Four years of high school-New Hampshire: 72.0%; Northeast: 67.1%; U.S.: 66.3%.
  Four years of college - New Hampshire: 18.4%; Northeast: 17.8%; U.S.: 16.3%.

  Educational levels in New Hampshire have increased significantly since 1970, when 57.6 percent of persons over 25 had finished four years of high school and 10.9 percent had finished four years of college.

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New Jersey

Population

- Population Growth, 1976-1981:

  New Jersey: 0.8%; Northeast: 0.0%; U.S.: 5.4%.

  For the five-year period, New Jersey's population grew from 7.344 million to 7.404 million. Three states in the region and four nationwide lost population. Of all states that added population, New Jersey had the fourth lowest percentage increase in both the Northeast-Midwest region and the nation.

Income

- Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

  New Jersey: 64.8%; Northeast: 64.3%; U.S.: 64.6%.

  Per capita personal income in New Jersey rose from $7,359 in 1976 to $12,127 in 1981. New Jersey had the highest percentage increase among Middle Atlantic states.

- Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

  New Jersey: 58.8%; Northeast: 60.1%; U.S.: 60.7%.

  In this five-year period, per capita disposable income in New Jersey rose from $6,405 to $10,174. This increase of $3,769 was the second smallest among Middle Atlantic states.

Employment and Unemployment

- Unemployment Growth, 1981:

  New Jersey: 7.3%; Northeast; 7.4%; U.S.: 7.6%.

  In 1981, 262,000 people in New Jersey were unemployed. The unemployment rate was improved significantly from 1976, when it stood at 10.4 percent. In October 1982 (the latest monthly state-by-state unemployment data), New Jersey's jobless rate rose to 8.3 percent.

- Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

  New Jersey: 8.2%; Northeast: 7.2%; U.S.: 14.3%.

  In the five-year period, New Jersey's labor force grew from 3.307 million to 3.578 million.

- Employment Growth in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

  New Jersey: 1.9%; Northeast 2.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

(over)

The number of people employed in the manufacturing sector in New Jersey increased from 757,000 in 1976 to 771,000 in 1981. New Jersey was one of two states in the Middle Atlantic region to have an increase in manufacturing jobs. Seven states in the Northeast-Midwest region lost manufacturing jobs in the five-year period. Of those states in the region that increased their manufacturing work force, New Jersey had the second lowest percentage growth.

o Employment Growth in Service Sector, 1976-1981:

New Jersey: 30.2%; Northeast: 24.5%; U.S.: 27.6%.

For the five-year period, service sector employment in New Jersey increased from 488,000 to 635,000. New Jersey had the third highest percentage increase in the Northeast-Midwest region and the fifteenth highest in the nation.

o Long-Term Unemployment, 1981: Number (Percent of total unemployed):

New Jersey: 75,000 (28.6%); Northeast: 562,000 (29.4%); U.S.: 2,283,000 (27.6%).

Of 262,000 persons unemployed in New Jersey in 1981, 75,000 remained jobless for more than 15 weeks. While this long-term unemployment rate (as a percentage of the state's total unemployment) was the lowest among Middle Atlantic states, it was higher than that of all but four Southern and Western states.

Balance of Payments

In fiscal 1981, New Jersey experienced a $5.9 billion deficit in its balance of payments with the federal government, receiving only 71 cents in spending for every dollar in taxes sent to Washington -- the second lowest return in the nation. The Middle Atlantic region registered a deficit of $7.5 billion, getting back only 93 cents on the dollar.

State Fiscal Condition

New Jersey showed an ending budget balance of $132 million for fiscal 1982, the third highest surplus in the entire Northeast-Midwest region. In fiscal 1983, however, New Jersey is expected to have a deficit of $77 million, according to a survey by the National Governors' Association and the National Association of State Budget Officers.

Urban Development

From 1981 through 1982, New Jersey received $95.7 million in Urban Development Action Grants, which generated $528.5 million in private matching funds. For every dollar provided by the government, the private sector raised $5.52. A total of 19,032 new jobs was created.

Education

o Educational Levels, 1980:

Four years high school - New Jersey: 67.8%; Northeast: 67.1%; U.S.: 66.3%.
Four years college - New Jersey: 18.6%; Northeast: 17.8%; U.S.: 16.3%.

Educational levels in New Jersey have increased significantly since 1970, when 52.5 percent of persons over the age of 25 had completed four years of high school and 11.8 percent had finished four years of college.

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New York

Population

- Population Loss, 1976-1981:

  New York: -2.1%; Northeast: 0.0%; U.S.: 5.4%.

  During this five-year period, New York's population fell from 17.975 million to 17,602 million. With this drop of 373,000 persons, New York had the largest net loss of population of any state, and is one of only three states in the region (and four nationwide) to lose population.

Income

- Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

  New York: 63.9%; Northeast: 64.3%; U.S.: 64.6%.

  Per capita personal income in New York rose from $6,997 to $11,466 in this five-year period.

- Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

  New York: 59.9%; Northeast: 60.1%; U.S.: 60.7%.

  During the five-year period, per capita disposable income in New York rose from $5,915 to $9,456. New York had the second highest per capita growth rate among Middle Atlantic states.

Employment and Unemployment

- Unemployment, 1981:

  New York: 7.6%; Northeast: 7.4%; U.S.: 7.6%.

  In 1981, 612,000 people in New York were unemployed. The 1981 unemployment rate was a significant improvement over the 1976 level of 10.3 percent. In October 1982 (the latest monthly state-by-state employment statistics), New York's number of unemployed had risen sharply to 716,000, pushing the rate to 9.0 percent, the highest in the Northeast.

- Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

  New York: 3.6%; Northeast: 7.2%; U.S.: 14.3%.

  In the five-year period, New York's labor force grew from 7.735 million to 8.016 million. The state had the lowest percentage increase both nationally and in the Northeast-Midwest region.

(over)

- Employment Loss in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

  New York: - 0.5%; Northeast: 2.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

  The number of people employed in the manufacturing sector in New York decreased from 1.439 million in 1976 to 1.432 million in 1981. New York was one of seven states in the Northeast-Midwest region and 12 nationwide to experience a net job loss. Of all states losing manufacturing jobs, New York had the lowest percentage decrease.

- Employment Growth in the Service Sector, 1976-1981:

  New York: 22.0%; Northeast: 24.5%; U.S.: 27.6%.

  For the five-year period, New York had an increase in service sector jobs from 1.463 million to 1.784 million.

- Long-Term Unemployment, 1981: Number, (Percent of total Unemployed):

  New York: 191,000 (31.2%); Northeast: 562,000 (29.4%); U.S.: 2,283,000 (27.6%).

  New York, and Maryland had the second highest long-term unemployment rates in the Northeast and the eighth highest in the nation.

Federal Balance of Payments

In fiscal 1981, New York experienced a $2.0 billion deficit in its balance of payments with the federal government, getting back only 95 cents in spending for every dollar in taxes sent to Washington. The Middle Atlantic region registered a deficit of $7.5 billion, with a 93 cent return on the dollar.

State Fiscal Condition

New York ended fiscal 1982 with a budget balance of $60 million. New York is projected to end fiscal 1983 with deficit of $530 million, according to a survey by the National Governors' Association and the National Association of State Budget Officers. That is the largest projected deficit in the Northeast-Midwest region.

Urban Renewal

From fiscal 1978 through fiscal 1982, New York received $249.6 million in Urban Development Action Grants. This generated $1.343 billion in private matching funds. For every dollar provided by the government, the private sector raised $5.38. A total of 36,961 new jobs was created.

Education

- Educational Levels, 1981:

  Four years high school - New York: 66.2%; Northeast: 67.1%; U.S.: 66.3%.
  Four years college - New York: 18.7%; Northeast: 17.8%; U.S.: 16.3%.

  Educational levels is New York have increased significantly since 1970, when 52.7 percent of persons over 25 years of age had completed four years of high school and 11.9 percent had finished four years of college.

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Ohio

Population

o Population Growth, 1976-1981:

Ohio: 3.4%; Midwest: 1.3%; U.S. 5.4%:

In the five-year period, Ohio's population grew from 10.753 million to 10.781 million. Three states in the region and four nationwide lost population. Of all states that added population, Ohio and Rhode Island had the smallest percentage increase.

Income

o Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Ohio: 61.0%; Midwest: 60.8%; U.S.: 64.6%.

Per Capita personal income in Ohio rose by $3,906, from $6,407 to 10,313, in this five-year period.

o Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Ohio: 56.9%; Midwest: 56.5%; U.S.: 60.7%.

During the five-year period, per capita disposable income in Ohio rose from $5,507 to $8,641.

Employment and Unemployment

o Unemployment, 1981:

Ohio: 9.6%; Midwest: 9.2%; U.S. 7.6%.

In 1981, 490,000 Ohioans were unemployed, an increase from 369,000 in 1976, when the unemployment rate was 7.8 percent. By October 1982 (the latest monthly state-by-state data available), the number of unemployed had risen to 680,800. The accompanying 13.2 percent unemployment rate gave Ohio the fourth highest rate in the country.

o Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

Ohio: 7.5%; Midwest: 8.8%; U.S.: 14.3%.

In the five-year period, Ohio's labor force increased from 4.730 million to 5.085 million, giving the state the fifth lowest percentage increase in the Northeast-Midwest region and the sixth lowest in the nation.

o Employment Loss in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

Ohio: -4.8%; Midwest: -3.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

- over -

The number of people employed in Ohio's manufacturing sector decreased from 1.295 million in 1976 to 1.233 million in 1981. This drop of 63,000 represents the third lowest percentage drop in manufacturing employment in the Northeast-Midwest region. Ohio is one of 12 states nationwide that had more manufacturing jobs in 1976 than 1981.

- Employment Growth in Service Sector, 1976-1981:

  Ohio: 21.8%; Midwest: 20.3%; U.S.: 27.6%.

  In the five-year period, employment in the service sector in Ohio increased from 703,000 to 856,000.

- Long-Term Unemployment, 1981: Number (percent of total unemployed):

  Ohio: 180,000 (36.7%); Midwest: 764,000 (35.4%); U.S.: 2,283,000 (27.6%).

  Total unemployment in Ohio in 1981 reached 490,000 persons; of these, 180,000 remained jobless for more than 15 weeks. In both the Midwest and nationwide, Ohio had the second highest longterm unemployment rate.

Federal Balance of Payments

In fiscal 1981, Ohio realized a deficit of $5.8 billion in its balance of payments with the federal government. This means that Ohio received only 77 cents in spending for every dollar in taxes it sent to Washington -- the fifth lowest return nationwide.

State Fiscal Condition

Although Ohio realized an ending budget balance of $50 million in fiscal 1982, it is projected to have a balanced budget in fiscal 1983, according to a survey by the National Governors' Association and the National Association of State Budget Officers. This is the result of the many austerity measures -- including across-the-board program cuts, permanent and temporary revenue increases, and personnel cutbacks -- to deal with anticipated deficits.

Education

- Educational Levels, 1980:

  Four years high school - Ohio: 67.4%; Midwest: 67.7%; U.S.: 66.3%.
  Four years college - Ohio: 14.8%; Midwest: 14.7%; U.S.: 16.3%.

  Educational levels in Ohio have increased significantly since 1970, when 53.2 percent of persons over 25 had completed four years of high school and 9.3 percent had finished four years of college.

Agriculture

- Agriculture Cash Receipts Growth, 1976-1981:

  Ohio: 25.8%; Midwest: 46.3%; U.S.: 50.4%.

  Ohio's increase in agriculture cash receipts from $2.7 billion to $3.4 billion represented the second lowest percentage growth in the Midwest.

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Pennsylvania

Population

- Population Loss, 1976-1981:

  Pennsylvania: -0.1%; Northeast: 0.0%; U.S.: 5.4%.

  In the five-year period, Pennsylvania was one of three states in the region and four nationwide to lose population. The number of persons in Pennsylvania declined by 16,000, from 11.887 million to 11.871 million.

Income

- Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

  Pennsylvania: 62.4%; Northeast: 64.3%; U.S.: 64.6%.

  Per capita personal income in Pennsylvania rose from $6,384 to $10,370 in the five- year period. Pennsylvania had the second lowest percentage increase among Middle Atlantic states.

- Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

  Pennsylvania: 59.1%; Northeast: 60.1%; U.S.: 60.7%.

  During the five-year period, per capita disposable income in Pennsylvania rose from $5,495 to $8,741, an increase of $3,246.

Employment and Unemployment

- Unemployment, 1981:

  Pennsylvania: 8.4%; Northeast: 7.4%; U.S.: 7.6%.

  In 1981, 458,000 people in Pennsylvania were unemployed. This represented a significant increase from the 1976 unemployment rate of 7.9 percent, which was the third lowest in the Northeast. In 1981, it was the highest among these same states. In October 1982 (the latest monthly state-by-state data), the unemployment rate again had risen sharply, to 11.2 percent, with 620,500 unemployed.

- Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

  Pennsylvania: 7.0%; Northeast: 7.2%; U.S.: 14.3%.

  In the five-year period, Pennsylvania's labor force grew from 5.120 million to 5.476 million. This represents the third lowest percentage increase in both the Northeast-Midwest region and the nation.

- Employment Loss in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

  Pennsylvania: -2.7%; Northeast: 2.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

  The number of people employed in the manufacturing sector in Pennsylvania declined from 1.335 million in 1976 to 1.3 million in 1981. Pennsylvania was one of seven states in the region and 12 nationwide to have a net loss of manufacturing jobs from 1976 to 1981. In the Middle Atlantic states, Pennsylvania had the largest decrease in the number of manufacturing jobs in the five-year period.

- Employment Growth in Service Sector, 1976-1981:

  Pennsylvania: 19.8%; Northeast: 24.5%; U.S.: 27.6%.

  In the five-year period, employment in the service sector in Pennsylvania increased from 840,000 to 1,006,000. Pennsylvania's 19.8 percent increase was the lowest among Middle Atlantic states and the eleventh lowest in the nation.

- Long-Term Unemployment, 1981: Number (Percent of total unemployed):

  Pennsylvania: 152,000(33.2%); Northeast: 562,000(29.4%); U.S.: 2,283,000(27.6%).

  Of the 458,000 persons unemployed in Pennsylvania in 1981, 152,000 were jobless for more than 15 weeks. Pennsylvania's long-term unemployment rate was the highest in the Northeast and the seventh highest nationwide.

Federal Balance of Payments

In fiscal 1981, Pennsylvania experienced a deficit of $1.9 billion in its balance of payments with the federal government, getting back only 93 cents in spending for every dollar in taxes sent to Washington. The Middle Atlantic region registered a deficit of $7.5 billion, also getting back 93 cents on the dollar.

State Fiscal Condition

In fiscal 1982, Pennsylvania showed on ending state budget balance of $8 million. This was the smallest surplus of any Middle Atlantic state. For fiscal 1983, Pennsylvania is projected to have a deficit of $164 million, according to a survey by the National Governors' Association and the National Association of State Budget Officers.

Urban Development

From fiscal 1978 through 1982, Pennsylvania received $140.0 million in Urban Development Action Grants, which generated $745.4 million in private matching funds. For every dollar provided by the government, the private sector raised $5.00. A total of 19,237 new jobs was created.

Education

- Educational Levels, 1980:

  Four years of high school - Pennsylvania: 64.5%; Northeast: 67.1%; U.S.: 66.3%.
  Four years of college - Pennsylvania: 13.8%; Northeast: 17.8%; U.S.: 16.3%.

  Educational levels in Pennsylvania have increased significantly since 1970, when 50.2 percent of persons over 25 had completed four years of high school and 8.7 percent had finished four years of college.

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Rhode Island

Population

- Population Growth, 1976-1981:

  Rhode Island: 0.3%; Northeast: 0.0%; U.S. 5.4%:

  In the five-year period, Rhode Island's population grew from 950,000 to 953,000. Three states in the region (and four nationwide) lost population. Of all states that added population, Rhode Island and Ohio had the smallest percentage increase.

Income

- Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

  Rhode Island: 64.9%; Northeast: 64.3%; U.S.: 64.6%.

  Per capita personal income in Rhode Island rose by $3,996, from $6,157 to $10,153, in the five-year period.

- Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

  Rhode Island: 60.9%; Northeast: 60.1%; U.S.: 60.7%.

  During the five-year period, per capita disposable income in Rhode Island rose from $5,322 to $8,565.

Employment and Unemployment

- Unemployment, 1981:

  Rhode Island: 7.5%; Northeast: 7.4%; U.S.: 7.6%.

  In 1981, 36,000 people in Rhode Island were unemployed. The 1981 rate represented a significant decrease from the 8.1 percent rate of 1976. In October 1982 (the latest monthly state-by-state unemployment data), 43,900 Rhode Islanders were unemployed and the unemployment rate stood at 9.1 percent.

- Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

  Rhode Island: 11.2%; Northeast: 7.2%; U.S.: 14.3%.

(over)

In this five-year period, the size of Rhode Island's labor force increased from 430,000 to 478,000. Rhode Island's growth rate was the fifth largest in the Northeast-Midwest region.

- Employment Growth in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

  Rhode Island: 2.8%; Northeast: 2.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

  The number of people employed in Rhode Island's manufacturing sector rose from 123,000 to 126,000, resulting in the smallest percentage increase in New England.

- Employment Growth in Service Sector, 1976-1981:

  Rhode Island: 27.9%; Northeast: 24.5%; U.S.: 27.6%.

  In the five-year period, employment in the service sector in Rhode Island grew from 69,000 to 88,000. This was the fifth highest percentage increase in the Northeast.

- Long-Term Unemployment, 1981: Number (percent of total unemployed):

  Rhode Island: 8,000 (22.2%); Northeast: 562,000 (29.4%); U.S.: 2,283,000 (27.6%).

  Total unemployment in Rhode Island in 1981 reached 36,000 persons, of whom 8,000 were jobless for more than 15 weeks.

Federal Balance of Payments

In 1981, Rhode Island realized a $28 million surplus in its balance of payments with the federal government, getting back $1.02 in spending for every dollar in taxes sent to Washington. The New England region is the only one in the Northeast and Midwest to register a surplus, receiving an additional $1.9 billion -- a $1.07 rate of return on the dollar.

Education

- Educational Levels, 1981:

  Four years high school - Rhode Island: 60.7%; Northeast: 67.1%; U.S.: 66.3%.

  Four years college - Rhode Island: 15.3%; Northeast: 17.8%; U.S.: 16.3%.

  Educational levels in Rhode Island have increased significantly since 1970, when 46.4 percent of persons over 25 had finished four years of high school and 9.4 percent had completed four years of college.

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Vermont

Population

o Population Growth, 1976-1981:

Vermont: 6.4%; Northeast: 0.0%; U.S.: 5.4%.

In the five-year period, Vermont's population grew from 485,000 to 516,000. With an increase of 31,000 people, Vermont was the second fastest-growing state in the region.

Income

o Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Vermont: 62.6%; Northeast: 64.3%; U.S.: 64.6%.

Per capita personal income in Vermont rose from $5,365 to $8,723 in this five-year period.

o Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

Vermont: 58.2%; Northeast: 60.1%; U.S.: 60.7%.

During the five-year period, per capita disposable income in Vermont rose from $4,677 to $7,400. Vermont had the second lowest percentage increase of any state in New England, and the fifteenth lowest nationwide.

Employment and Unemployment

o Unemployment, 1981:

Vermont: 5.8%; Northeast: 7.4%; U.S.: 7.6%.

In 1981, 15,000 people in Vermont were unemployed. The state's unemployment rate has improved significantly over the 1976 level of 8.8 percent. In October 1982 (the latest monthly state-by-state data), 16,500 people were unemployed, for a rate of 6.0 percent.

o Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

Vermont: 20.4%; Northeast: 7.2%; U.S.: 14.3%.

In this five-year period, Vermont's labor force grew from 216,000 to 260,000. Vermont had the second highest growth rate in the Northeast-Midwest region, and was one of only three states in the region to exceed the national labor force expansion rate.

(over)

- Employment Growth in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

  Vermont: 23.9%; Northeast: 2.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

  The number of people employed in the manufacturing sector in Vermont grew from 41,000 in 1976 to 51,000 in 1981. The state had the highest percentage increase in the Northeast-Midwest region, and the seventh highest in the nation.

- Employment Growth in Service Sector, 1976-1981:

  Vermont: 16.5%; Northeast: 24.5%; U.S.: 27.6%.

  In the five-year period, employment in the service sector in Vermont grew from 38,000 to 45,000. Vermont had the third lowest percentage increase in the Northeast-Midwest region and the fifth lowest nationwide.

- Long-Term Unemployment, 1981: Number, (Percent of total unemployed):

  Vermont: 3,000 (20.0%); Northeast: 562,000 (29.4%); U.S.: 2,283,000 (27.6%).

  Total unemployment in Vermont in 1981 reached 15,000 persons, of whom 3,000 remained jobless for more than 15 weeks.

Balance of Payments

In fiscal 1981, Vermont realized an $84 million surplus in its balance of payments with the federal government, getting back $1.11 in spending for every dollar in taxes sent to Washington. The New England region is the only one in the Northeast and Midwest to register a surplus, receiving an additional $1.9 billion -- a return of $1.07 on the dollar.

State Fiscal Condition

Though Vermont had a balanced budget in fiscal 1982, it is expected to have a $3 million deficit in fiscal 1983, according to a survey by the National Governors' Association and the National Association of State Budget Officers.

Education

- Educational Levels, 1981:

  Four years of high school - Vermont: 70.5%; Northeast: 67.1%; U.S.: 66.3%.
  Four years of college - Vermont: 19.5%; Northeast: 17.8%; U.S.: 16.3%.

  Educational levels in Vermont have increased significantly since 1970, when 57.1 percent of persons over the age of 25 had completed four years of high school and 11.5 percent had finished four years of college.

NORTHEAST-MIDWEST CONGRESSIONAL COALITION
NORTHEAST-MIDWEST SENATE COALITION
NORTHEAST-MIDWEST INSTITUTE

THE STATE OF THE REGION 1983

Wisconsin

Population

- Population Growth, 1976-1981:

  Wisconsin: 3.4%; Midwest: 1.3%; U.S.: 5.4%.

  In this five-year period, Wisconsin's population grew from 4.58 million to 4.74 million. Wisconsin had the second highest growth rate in the Midwest and the fifth highest in the Northeast-Midwest region.

Income

- Per Capita Personal Income Growth, 1976-1981:

  Wisconsin: 62.3%; Midwest: 60.8%; U.S.: 64.6%.

  Per capita personal income in Wisconsin rose from $6,182 in 1976 to $10,035 in 1981.

- Per Capita Disposable Income Growth, 1976-1981:

  Wisconsin: 57.9%; Midwest: 56.5%; U.S.: 60.7%.

  During the five-year period, per capita disposable income in Wisconsin rose from $5,241 to $8,275. This rise of $3,034 was the third highest percentage increase in the Midwest.

Employment and Unemployment

- Unemployment, 1981:

  Wisconsin: 7.8%; Midwest: 9.2%; U.S.: 7.6%.

  In 1981, 185,000 people in Wisconsin were unemployed, up significantly from 1976, when the unemployment rate was 5.6 percent with 122,000 out of work. The unemployment figures have again risen sharply in the latest state-by-state data, which shows 260,000 people unemployed in October 1982 and an unemployment rate of 10.5 percent.

- Labor Force Growth, 1976-1981:

  Wisconsin: 9.0%; Midwest: 8.8%; U.S.: 14.3%.

  In this five-year period, Wisconsin's labor force grew from 2.175 million to 2.371 million. This rise of 196,000 gave Wisconsin the third highest percentage increase in the Midwest.

(over)

- Employment Growth in Manufacturing Sector, 1976-1981:

  Wisconsin: 4.6%; Midwest: -3.5%; U.S.: 6.1%.

  The number of people employed in Wisconsin's manufacturing sector increased from 519,000 to 543,000. Wisconsin had the second highest percentage increase in the Midwest.

- Employment Growth in Service Sector, 1976-1981:

  Wisconsin: 24.3%; Midwest: 20.3%; U.S.: 27.6%.

  In the five-year period, employment in the service sector in Wisconsin grew from 302,000 to 376,000. Wisconsin had the second highest percentage increase in the Midwest.

- Long-Term Unemployment, 1981: Number (Percent of total unemployed):

  Wisconsin: 63,000 (34.1%); Midwest: 764,000 (35.4%); U.S.: 2,283,000 (27.6%).

  Of 185,000 persons unemployed in Wisconsin in 1981, 63,000 were jobless for more than 15 weeks. Wisconsin's long-term unemployment rate was the fifth highest in the Northeast-Midwest region and sixth highest in the nation.

Balance of Payments

In fiscal 1981, Wisconsin experienced a $3 billion deficit in its balance of payments with the federal government, receiving only 71 cents in spending for every dollar in taxes sent to Washington -- the second lowest return nationwide. The Midwestern region registered a deficit of $30.7 billion, getting back only 74 cents on the dollar, well below any other region.

State Fiscal Condition

Though Wisconsin showed a budget surplus of $27 million after fiscal 1982, it is expected to run a deficit of $266 million in fiscal 1983, according to a survey by the National Governors' Association and National Association of State Budget Officers. This is the second largest projected deficit in the Northeast-Midwest region.

Urban Development

From 1978 through 1982, Wisconsin received $50.4 million in Urban Development Action Grants, which generated $272.8 million in private matching funds. For every dollar provided by the government, the private sector raised $5.41. A total of 5,329 new jobs was created.

Education

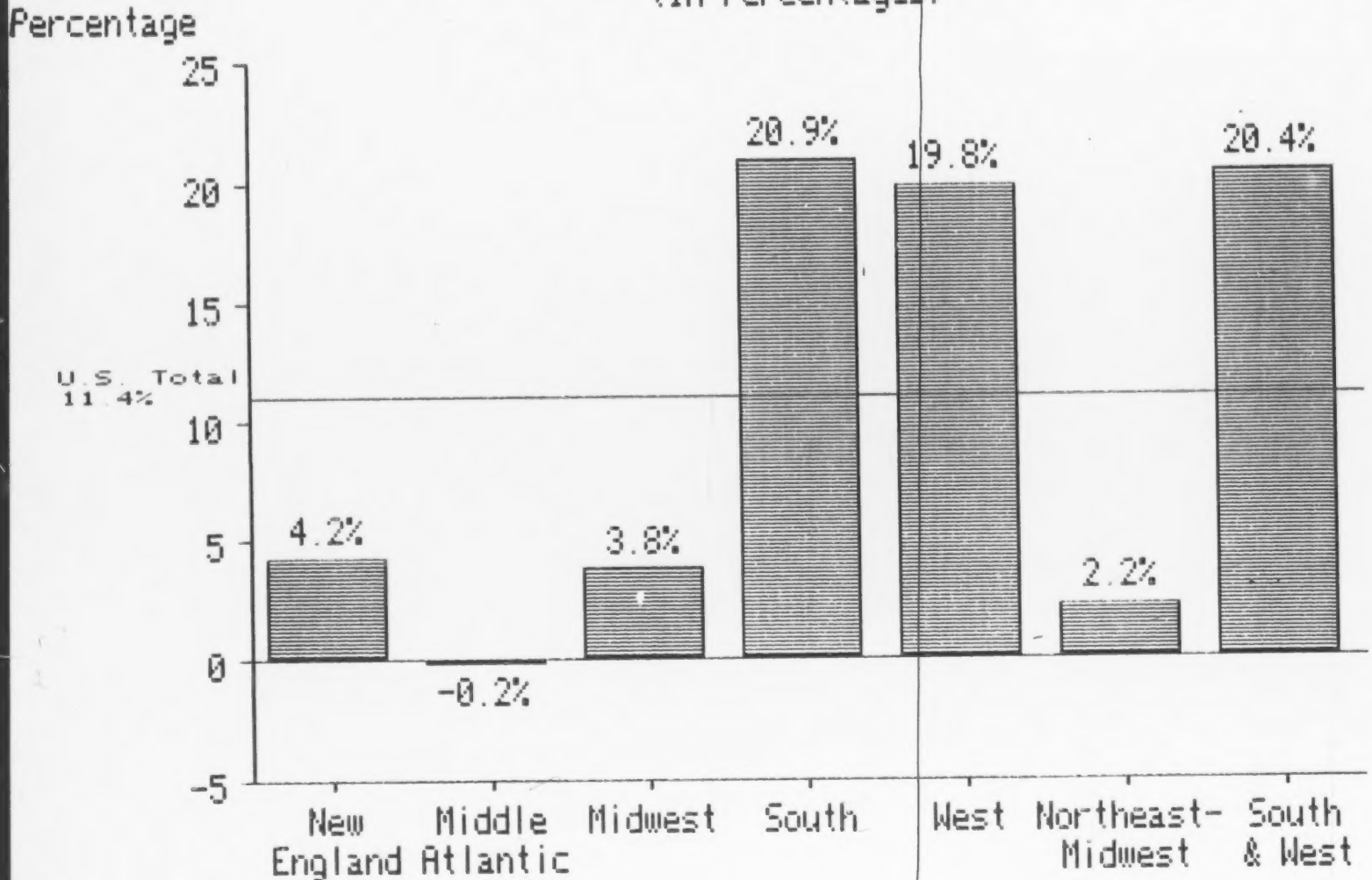
- Education Levels, 1980:

  Four years high school - Wisconsin: 70.0%; Midwest: 67.7%; U.S.: 66.3%.
  Four years college - Wisconsin: 14.9%; Midwest: 14.7%; U.S.: 16.3%.

  Educational levels in Wisconsin have increased significantly since 1970, when 54.5 percent of persons over 25 years of age had completed four years of high school and 9.8 percent had finished four years of college.

Population Change: 1970 - 1980

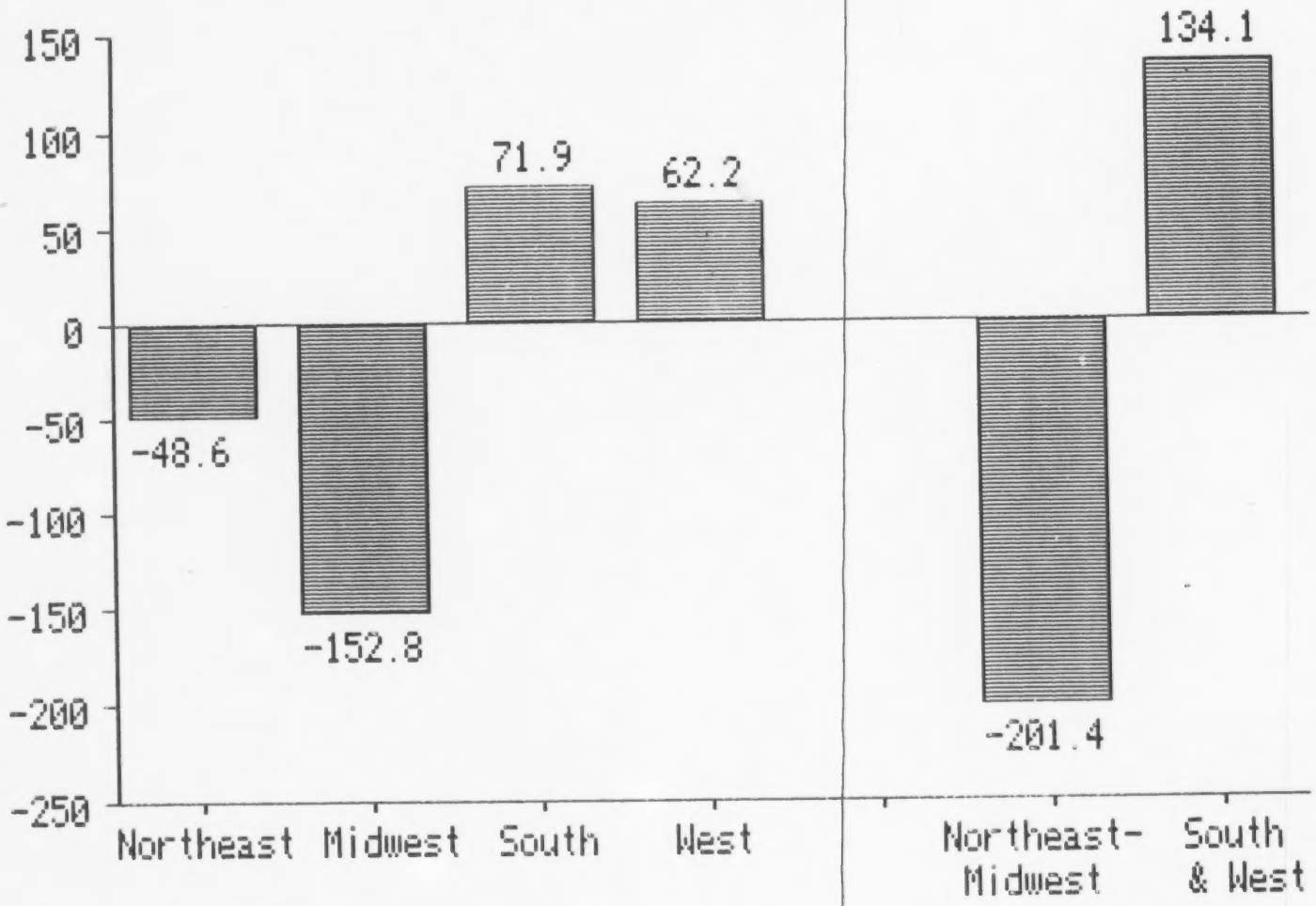
(In Percentages)



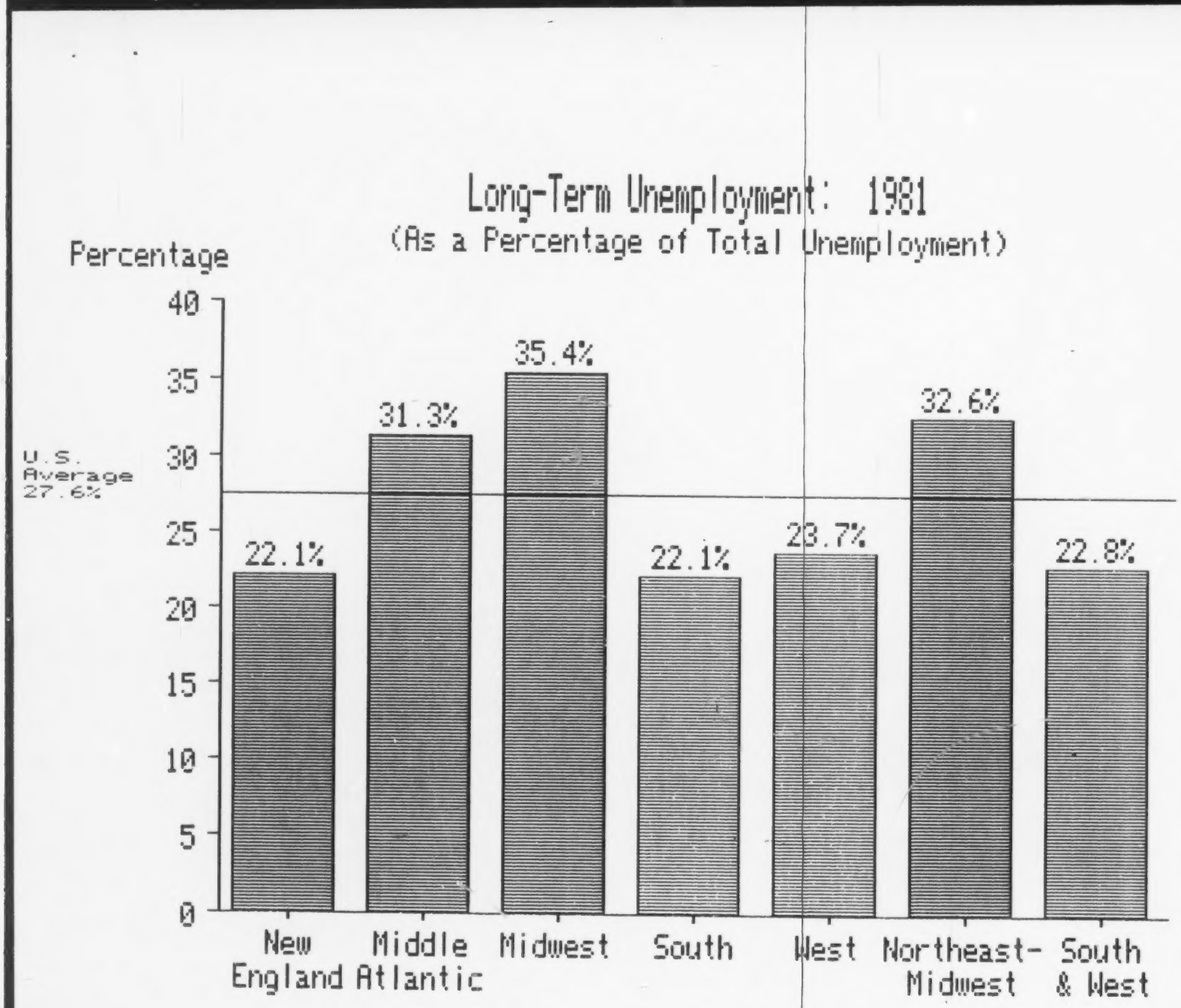
Graphics by H.I.S.

The Federal Balance Of Payments: 1975 - 1980

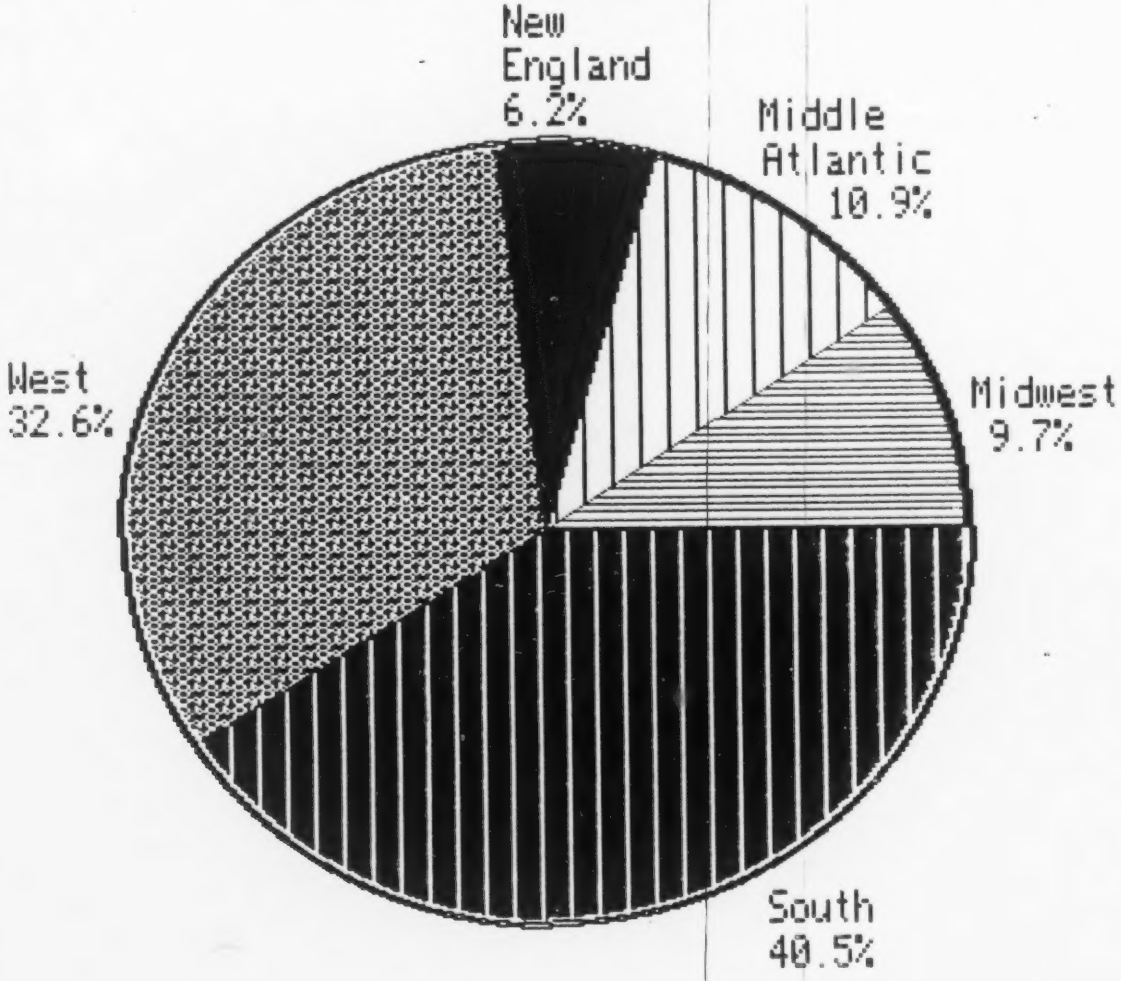
(In Billions Of Dollars)



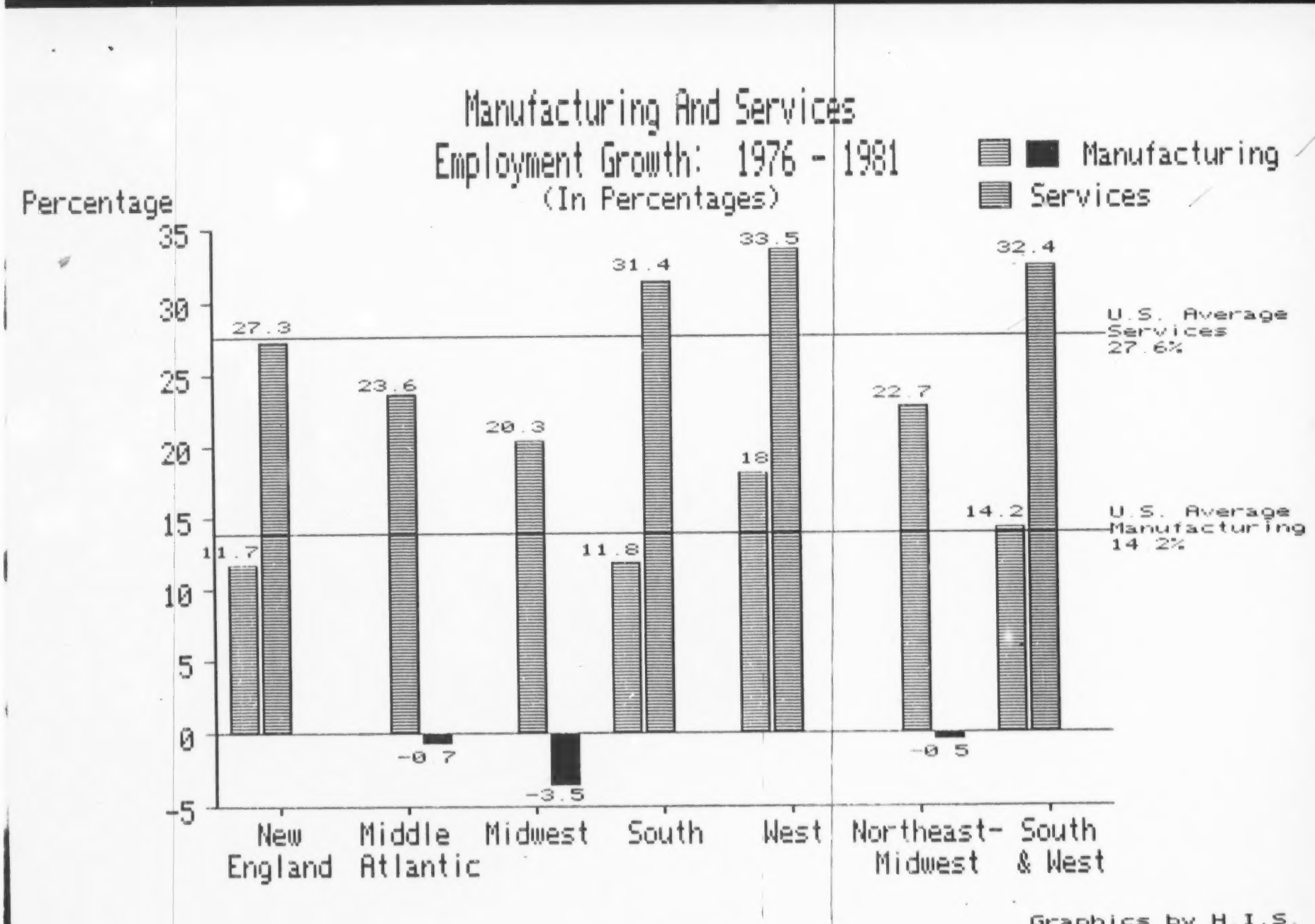
Graphics by H.I.S.

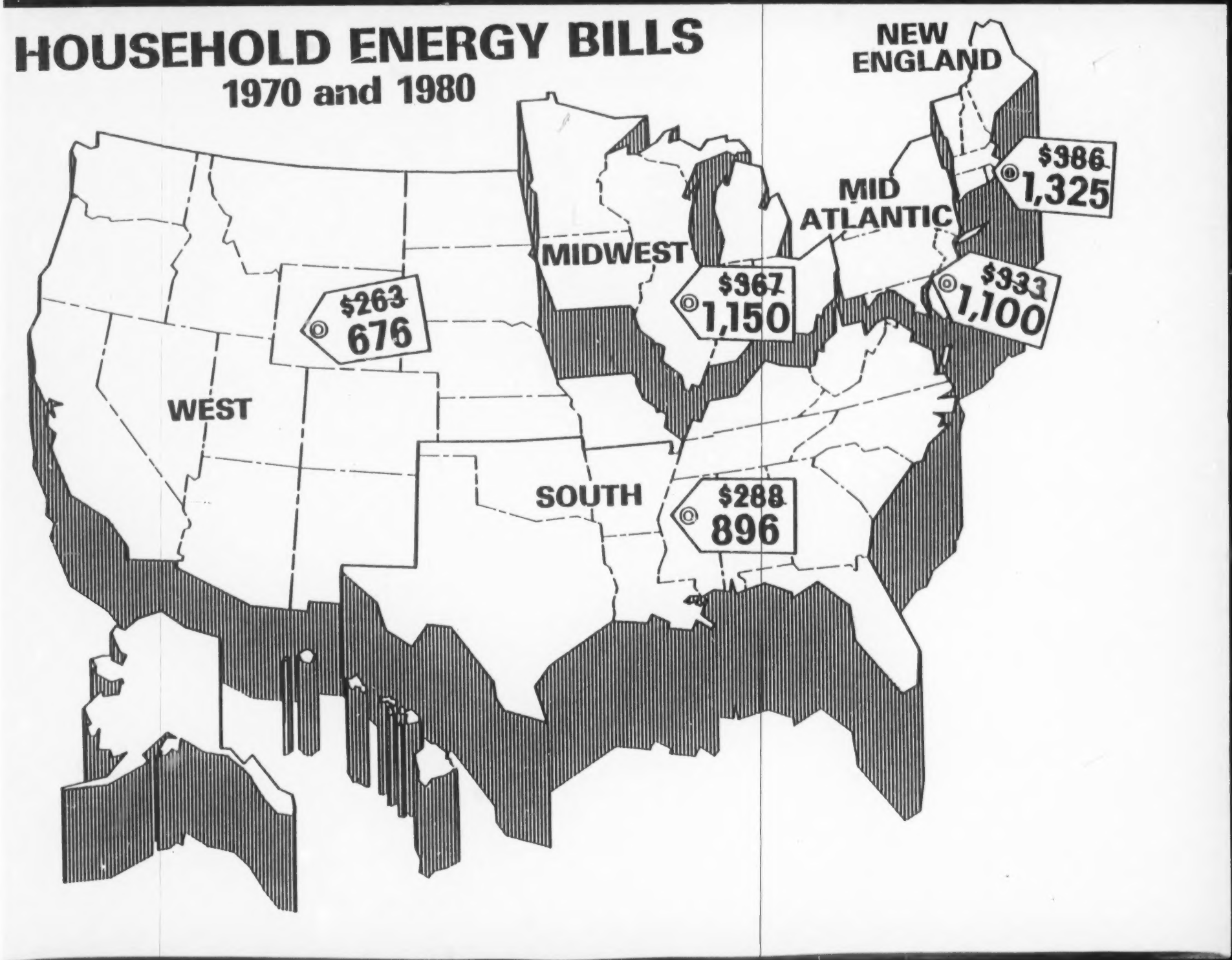

Long-Term Unemployment: 1981
(As a Percentage of Total Unemployment)
Percentage
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
U.S. Average 27.6%
22.1%
31.3%
35.4%
22.1%
23.7%
32.6%
22.8%
New England
Middle Atlantic
Midwest
South
West
Northeast-Midwest
South & West

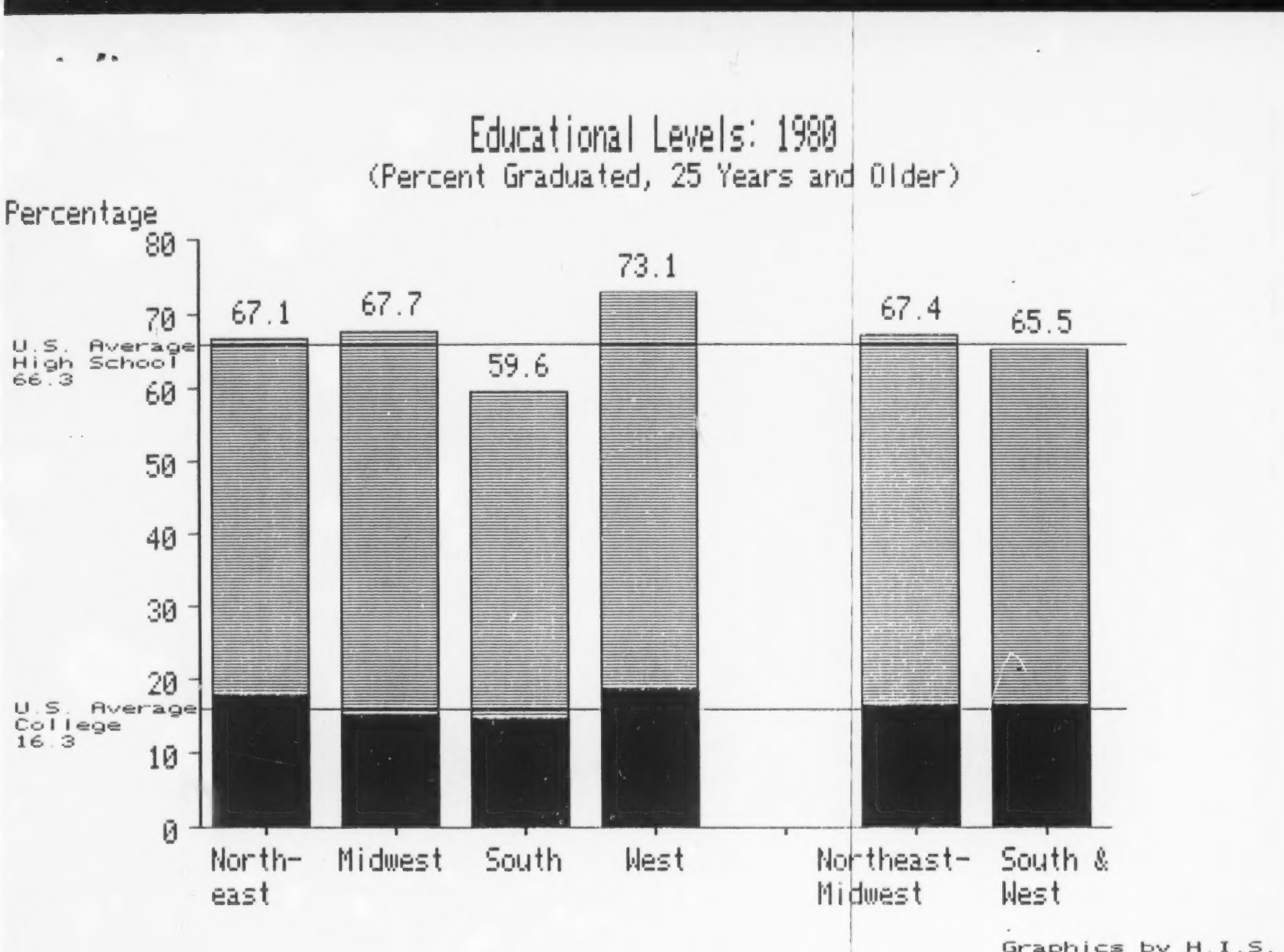
Nonagricultural Employment Growth: 1976 - 1981
(Percent Of U.S. Increase)



Graphics by H.I.S.


Manufacturing And Services
Employment Growth: 1976 - 1981
(In Percentages)
Manufacturing
Services
Percentage
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
-5
27.3
11.7
23.6
-0.7
20.3
-3.5
31.4
11.8
33.5
18
22.7
-0.5
14.2
32.4
U.S. Average Services 27.6%
U.S. Average Manufacturing 14.2%
New England
Middle Atlantic
Midwest
South
West
Northeast-Midwest
South & West
Graphics by H.I.S.


HOUSEHOLD ENERGY BILLS
1970 and 1980
NEW ENGLAND
$386
1,325
MID ATLANTIC
MIDWEST
$367
1,150
$333
1,100
$263
676
WEST
SOUTH
$288
896


Educational Levels: 1980
(Percent Graduated, 25 Years and Older)
Percentage
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
U.S. Average High School 66.3
U.S. Average College 16.3
67.1
67.7
59.6
73.1
67.4
65.5
North-east
Midwest
South
West
Northeast-Midwest
South & West
Graphics by H.I.S.